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VOL. IV. NO. 15. WHOLE NO. 95.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
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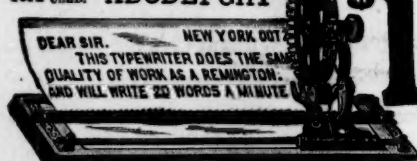
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The Literary Digest

VOL. IV. NO. 15.

NEW YORK.

FEB. 13, 1892

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.
Published Weekly by the
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 86 Bay Street.
Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

PERILS OF OUR NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

THE HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, EX-SENATOR.

Forum, New York, February.

THE annual message of the President has called attention to the great and expanding evils that exist in respect of national elections; and the subject is thus brought prominently into notice none too soon. Practices that were rare or unknown in the earlier days of the Republic, are apparently becoming more and more common year by year, whereby injustice and unrepugnant advantages are sought and gained by one party or section or faction over another, and they are acquiesced in and winked at even by reputable members of the party profiting thereby, and boldly flaunted to the public gaze by their immediate perpetrators as the best evidences of service and desert. When the continued increase and diffusion of this chicanery in politics shall have poisoned the communities of a majority, or even a less number, of the States, there

will be an end of the liberties of the people, both in a legal and moral sense; for the idea of true liberty is as absolutely opposed to that of fraud and injustice, as is truth to falsehood.

But the nation at large has not yet reached any such stage, and until the moral nature of man is changed it never can. Its danger lies in the vicious ambitions and unscrupulous methods of a very small proportion of the people, accompanied by the tolerative indifference of the great body which, so long as its personal comfort is not disturbed, and its taxes are not too grievous, and its judicial establishment proceeds rightly in the main, goes on with its affairs in silence, broken only now and then by a protest in undertone. If a brave and outspoken condemnation is made, the contemptuous answer usually is, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" A pertinent inquiry, too, when the tyranny of the political boss or syndicate is entrenched in the possession of power and commands the very agencies of redress or punishment to which the misgoverned must, regularly, resort. Human experience has shown, however, how with a brave and intelligent people such wrongs are at last righted. Means, regular or revolutionary, adequate to the end are applied, and the community is restored to itself at whatever cost.

But neither the people of the nation nor the people of any State can afford to wait for such extremities. They should—and if they are in the main intelligent and patriotic, they will—take efficient measures to right such wrongs as already exist, and prevent the possibility of minority government; remembering that such governments in States constituted as republics have been usually more corrupt and tyrannical than those of a monarchical character. Ten masters are ten times worse than one. If I were called upon to declare wherein our chief national danger lies, I should say, without hesitation: In the overthrow of majority control by the suppression or perversion of the popular suffrage.

The founders and organizers of this Republic of people and of States constructed the Constitution so that a majority of the people in each State, acting in the election of members of the House of Representatives, and a majority of members acting in making laws, must be the means, and the only possible means, by which a government, democratic in character, could be carried on. The only exception to this was that each State, however small in population, should have one representative, and that a minority in each House should have power to compel attendance of absentees. One independent and coördinate part of one of the three great divisions of a single government—each to be a check on the others for the preservation of liberty and order—was to come directly from the people of each State according to their numbers. There was to be one body which, in its origin and in its representative character, should be thoroughly democratic.

The system of the people of the several States voting for members of the House of Representatives by districts came to be an established one; and for a considerable time these congressional districts were composed of "contiguous territory"—geographical divisions of substantially equal population—without regard to the political opinions or other characteristics of the dwellers therein. Later the astuteness of professional dealers in politics discovered that they could keep the letter of the law as to contiguous territory and ignore the duty of making districts of equal population, so constructing districts that their party could elect more representatives than would be possible if the Constitution and the law were followed in spirit and intent.

The device of gerrymander and the disregard of equal population in representation is being more and more resorted to both in respect of Congressional representation and in the

election of State legislatures. It is manifest that if this great and growing enemy of true democracy is to be banished, it must be by the direct action of Congress. Such action to be effective must supersede State action, and create the districts and adjust their relative populations upon considerations of geography and arithmetic *solely*; races, and creeds, and parties must be absolutely ignored.

Let us make clear and positive what is doubtful, or what has been perverted, preserving that coördination of powers and restraints that a century of practice has shown to be adequate both for democratic liberty and State rights. We may consistently with the sure scheme of our government provide how each State shall appoint its Presidential electoral body; but, whatever the way, it must be the *one act of each State as a whole*. Our immigration and naturalization laws should be reformed. No man ought to participate in the government of a republic until he can cease from being rightfully grouped and classed in his action, as of a particular origin.

THE DUTY AND DESTINY OF ENGLAND IN INDIA.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.

North American Review, New York, February.

ISOLATED by their self-completeness and continental seclusion, the inhabitants of the Great Republic do not realize the extent and importance of India, and the nature and scope of British administration in that Asiatic world. They touch no Oriental races, are perturbed by no Oriental problems, and in national policy have no account to take of Oriental feelings and aspirations. I have read during the recent talk about India, in connection with the temporary trouble in the Pamir, articles in American newspapers, lightly and carelessly penned, as if it were an indifferent matter to civilization generally, and to Americans in particular, whether Russia should ever seriously challenge the British possession of India and perhaps even some day succeed in ousting us from the peninsula. In reality such an event would prove the direst occurrence for human progress—and indirectly for the United States—since the overthrow of the Roman Empire by barbarians. It would be the triumph of the Slav over the Saxon, and would set back the development of Asia, and the advancement of the human race generally, at least a thousand years.

That "real estate" in Kansas City, where I am now writing, would suffer from a decisive victory won over Her Majesty's troops by a Russian army inside India, I would not affirm; but I am quite sure of two facts: one that such a disaster would be as bad a thing for Americans in the long run as for Englishmen, for Hindus, and for the people of Islam; and the other that it will not happen, because—thanks be to God!—Her Majesty Queen Victoria's strength in India, material and moral, is amply sufficient to-day to guarantee the security and tranquility of the stupendous charge it bears there against any force, or combination of forces, likely to be brought forward in challenge of the Empress of India.

Patriotism is a word that has not and cannot have any universal meaning in that vast peninsula, which is a continent and not a country. India has never governed itself, and has never once been governed by one supreme authority until the time of the English rule. Consequently there never was and never could be that common sentiment among its inhabitants which is the necessary basis of the feeling of patriotism. There never even existed one comprehensive native name for the peninsula, regarding it geographically from Comorin to the Indus. Realize what India is! In the immense territory inclosed by the great mountains on the north and the oceans on the south, it contains nigh upon three hundred millions of souls, divided into innumerable races and classes, and speaking many more than a hundred different tongues and dialects. No countries in Europe, none in North and South America, are more widely divided from each other, in blood, religion, customs, and

speech than the Sikhs, say, from the Moplas of Calicut, or the Mahrattas of Poonah from the Mohammedans of Bhopal.

What has always tended to keep India from homogeneity is her village system, which everywhere prevails. The towns and cities, of which, of course, there are many, are all unconnected in interests and business, and live apart from each other as much as if they were islands in the sea. Between these lie, in the huge interspaces of the rural districts, innumerable villages, constituted on a common plan, and each of them forming the little centre of the agricultural district radiating far around it. These villages are of immense antiquity and possess an identical system of civil life which probably far antedates Moses and the Pharaohs. They never become smaller or larger, for if the population increases, it migrates a few leagues and opens up some new jungle or hill. There are the Patel or chief of the village, the Brahmin astrologer, the blacksmith, the carcoon or accountant, and the low-caste man whose business it is to deal with corpses, human or animal, and to skin the cattle when they die. There is also a panchayet, or council of five, which acts as the village court, and settles small local questions under the sanction of the authorities.

If all India were composed entirely of these villages, tenanted by exactly the same sort of people, there might be such a thing as a homogeneous peninsula, for which its children might cherish that sentiment of patriotism which is evoked with us by the mere name of England and which unites all the States of America, in spite of their different and sometimes discordant interests, under the star-spangled banner. But the numberless millions of India are so split up that the human strata cross and recross each other, and show a hundred lines of cleavage. First, the proportion between Hindus and Mohammedans is about seventeen to one. These Indian Mohammedans are derived from the old governing dynasty of the Mogul, and largely retain the ways and feelings of a lordly and dominant race; constantly quarreling with the Hindus upon religious questions, and always ready to fly at their throats but for the strong restraining hand of the English Government. As matters stand in the great Indian cities, we have occasionally the "work of the world" to keep the peace between the Mohammedans and the Hindus, especially at the chief festivals; while frequently, between whites, the Hindus will throw the carcass of a pig into a Mohammedan mosque-court, or the Mohammedans will openly slaughter a cow, each of which unkind acts sets a whole province thirsting for blood. If our power were withdrawn these two classes would certainly wage a war of mutual extermination.

The Hindus themselves are cut up into four chief castes, with countless other and minor divisions, which keep them definitely apart. Modern civilization has as yet had little effect upon that antique institution, which is supported by the vast bulk of Hindu opinion. Socially there is no unity among the inhabitants of India, nor any present possibility of it, while they are further split up by geographical and natural limitations, and by the old distinctions between the many kingdoms of India.

The whole great peninsula now lies, under the benignant hand of the "Maharani," Her Majesty the Queen of England. Nor is it without hopeful foresight of amalgamation into a country that we have everywhere instituted and encouraged a municipal system in the towns, which will help to teach Indian citizens the art of self-government. But when folks talk of ready cut-and-dried representative systems for India, and a hasty adoption of the civil and social methods of the West, they talk the "breathless benevolence" of ignorance. Modern institutions are not yet possible in that vast and varied world, which for many years to come wants nothing so much as the complete tranquility, the *burra choop*, which the Queen's government secures to it.

The duty of the English Government is, beyond all question, to administer this great special and separate Asiatic world for

its own good and for its own sake. India is well contented, and will flourish so long as England's strength suffices, along with justice purely administered, and tolerance truly maintained, and reforms reasonably introduced and fostered, to keep unbroken that deep peace, the first which India has known in all her history. To-day the strength of England is abundantly adequate by land and sea to hold the country against any challenge. No nobler charge was ever laid upon a people than thus to repay to India—the antique mother of religion and philosophy—the immense debt due to her from the West. There are many collateral considerations which should move the popular mind—commercial benefit, colonial advantage, national prestige; but these are weak in comparison with the sublime duty laid upon Great Britain, if ever any duty was sublime, by the visible decree of Providence itself, and it may be said, consecrated to the pride and fidelity of succeeding generations of Englishmen, as well as, in past days, by the brightest valor, the noblest devotion, the highest capacity, and the most unflinching discharge of duty.

THE COMING CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Edinburgh Review, January.

THE Unionist Parliament has lived its life. In a few short months it will have passed away full of years. With the expiration of the present Parliament the country will reach a crisis in its history. The General Election will turn upon a question of greater fundamental importance to our whole system of government than any that has been raised in this kingdom since 1688.

Before, however, a General Election is reached, we are to have one more session of a Parliament whose legal limit does not expire until August, 1893. Next month, therefore, Parliament will enter upon its last session, and the last session of a dying Parliament does not generally add much lustre to its reputation. At such periods, the nation is naturally much more concerned in speculating upon the character of its coming sovereign than in watching the last hours of the one who still wears the crown. "Authority forgets a dying king." The House of Commons, as a whole, always keenly sensitive to public opinion, is fully conscious of its own loss of power, whilst the thoughts of individual members become almost wholly absorbed by the consideration of the relations of themselves with the electors, before whom they have soon to appear as candidates. Thus the great arena of national debate is apt to become little better than the platform of the party candidate; all reality is withdrawn from parliamentary discussion; business of a practical kind is neglected; whilst the uncertainty of the future and the hopes and fears of men combine to dispel for the time public confidence in the permanence of any portion of our national policy.

Our relations with the great Powers of Europe, our position in Egypt, our policy towards Ireland—nay, as matters stand at present, the fundamental principles upon which for centuries the English people have been governed, must be regarded as provisional only. Since we have no fixed or written Constitution to limit the authority of Parliament, the legal power of Parliament is subject to no restrictions whatever. Parliament is supreme over the Constitution. No one questions the absoluteness of its power over the property, the liberties, the lives of Englishmen. As the House of Commons more and more absorbs the powers of the Legislature, a General Election comes to resemble more and more the choice of a dictator by the people. What next Parliament will do, no human being can foresee. It is only certain that it will, like an absolute monarch, have the power to do what it pleases. No wonder that a General Election in the United Kingdom is a time of anxiety to all lovers of their country. Nowhere else is the whole power of the State, the whole destiny of the State, so completely in the hands of the democracy as with us at the

time when one Parliament has been dissolved and the people are called upon to elect a new one.

The last few months have made great changes in the leadership of political parties. It is true that the venerable leader of English Home Rulers is still able to command the devoted allegiance of his followers, though he is no longer expected to perform the everyday duties of an Opposition leader in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords, the little band of ex-official peers who form the Gladstonian party have lost the genial guidance of their experienced chief, Lord Granville. In the House of Commons, the change has been far greater. The Liberal Unionist, the Conservative, the Irish Nationalist party, have each to deplore the loss of its leader. The death of the Duke of Devonshire, and the consequent removal of Lord Hartington to the House of Lords is much more than a blow to the Liberal Unionist party.

Since last session, Mr. Smith and Mr. Parnell have also passed away from the House of Commons—the former regretted and respected by men of all parties as a conscientious and public-spirited statesman. Mr. Smith's transparent sincerity, his conciliatory bearing, his clear head and business-like habits, his devotion to the public service, and the entire absence from his character of a self-seeking or personal ambition, earned for him both the good-will and the confidence of the House of Commons, during a period, moreover, of great difficulty, caused by the disruption of old party connections, when possibly a more brilliant leader might have proved far less successful.

Mr. Parnell's death, coming so soon after his fall, undoubtedly makes a considerable change in the political situation. In three Parliaments he has been a great power. It required a strong man to unite Irish members into one political body, to get them to act as an independent party, and to throw its weight into the Liberal or the Conservative scale, with sole regard to the willingness of either party to promote his great end of establishing an Irish nation, "which should take its place amongst the other nations of the earth." He pursued his policy with great ability, with unfailing perseverance, and, up to a point, with conspicuous success. He had dismissed and had made Ministries. His triumph was great when, in 1886, he saw his much-villified policy of Home Rule for Ireland solemnly adopted by Mr. Gladstone himself as the destined work of the Liberal party. There is no one now to play the game which Mr. Parnell played.

The times, indeed, are critical; but if Unionists remain true to themselves, the country may well look forward to a long renewal of the prosperity at home and abroad which has distinguished the career of the Parliament now drawing to a close.

RUSSIA'S PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

N. VON ENGELNSTEDT.

Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin, January.

IN the present state of the art of war, the development of railway systems is of vast importance—so important that upon the opening of hostilities and at the beginning of operations the railway is the controlling factor; while the fighting capabilities of nations are in a manner determined by their qualities of organization as indicated by the fitness of their armies for warfare, and by their qualities of efficiency as indicated by their railway facilities. Therefore it is with good cause that Russia, taking a lesson from her unwelcome experiences with her railways in the concentration of troops in 1876, has devoted increased attention to the improvement of her railway system, to the enlargement of locomotive power and rolling stock, and to the promotion of better official management. In the last two years, especially, she has applied large sums to these purposes; and by assigning reserves to do duty on the most prominent strategic railways she has even made the railway service a branch of the military organization. In 1865 Russia possessed only 3,906 kilometers of railway, in 1870

11,243 kilometers, at the outbreak of the Turkish War 20,000 kilometers, in 1886 30,884 kilometers, and in 1891 32,372 kilometers. Still the general railroad conditions leave much to be desired, partly because of the magnitude of the Empire, partly for climatic reasons, and partly because of fundamental defects, so that a satisfactory development is either wholly out of the question, or so far improbable as not to be taken into account—a fact that becomes the plainer when it is remembered that the control of the system is divided among about fifty private companies. In this connection a comparison may be useful: Germany has about 42,000 kilometers of railway as against 31,000 in European Russia—a country nine times larger.

[Various "fundamental defects" are here pointed out. Most of the Russian railways are single track; there are only fourteen lines that have double tracks. Stations are far apart—from sixteen to twenty-five kilometers,—and on the single track roads only a small number of trains can be moved daily. The management has hitherto been wretched, causing frequent serious accidents. During the transportation of troops in 1877 there were 289 derailments and 280 collisions, in which 281 locomotives and 1,422 cars were damaged, while 484 persons were killed and 958 were seriously injured.

The care given toward the improvement of conditions is indicated by these figures: In 1867 there were only 933 locomotives, 1,888 passenger cars, and 17,088 freight cars on the Russian railways, but in 1884 there were 5,966 locomotives, 7,050 passenger cars, and 118,127 freight cars. The budget of 1890 devoted 10,000,000 rubles for railway construction, 19,500,000 rubles for the improvement of the service (the building of second tracks, etc.), and 7,000,000 rubles for rolling stock; the figures in the budget of 1891 for these purposes were, respectively, 14,159,506, 17,200,000, and 2,595,000 rubles.

The fortified places protecting the western frontier are next enumerated, the conclusion being that the lines of defense are comprehensive, and that the fortresses are strong.]

It would be a mistake to infer from the thoroughness of this protective system that it is Russia's purpose to wholly forego the offensive in the next war. The Czar has important business to complete in Central Asia, and will be under restraint until the year 1894, if not for a longer period, in consequence of matters of equipment, financial difficulties, and famine. Even when these embarrassments are got rid of, he will hardly engage in a war with the Central European Powers unless circumstances are most favorable; for the end to be gained by aggression on the part of Russia is the conquest of supremacy in Asia, and the war for that supremacy will be fought out in the Hindu-Koosh. If he shall succeed in worsting England there, he will aim to fulfill his ambition in Europe—to force the passage of the Dardanelles and to obtain unhindered communication with the waters beyond, by means of diplomatic devices and by the strength of his forces along the western frontier. Yet the possibility remains that he will abandon the defensive as soon as France can reap advantage from a war with Germany and Italy. In that event, as is indicated by the nature of his defensive system and also of the Russian railway system, he will act on the defensive so far as Germany is concerned, and precipitate the largest part of the troops in the military districts of Kiev, Wilna, and St. Petersburg upon Austria and the Balkan States, in order to achieve his design in Europe, the unrestricted use of the Dardanelles.

Internal and climatic conditions and the unsatisfactory development of her railway system, make it impossible for Russia to respond to her Western neighbor with an equal rapidity of operations in the frontier regions, in case sudden war developments or political crises shall make action necessary. Since Russia would, in such circumstances, require a longer time to mobilize her armies and complete their delivery at the frontier than Germany would need; and since, moreover, the Russian lines of operation run close to the frontier throughout long stretches of territory, while Germany is under disadvantages in this regard, it would not be needful for Russia to forward troops from remote parts, and her policy would be

to protect the interior by an extensive system of fortifications.

The mobilization regulations require that the infantry divisions shall be ready to move within sixteen days; in the military district of Warsaw the time allowed is shorter. Judging from the experiences of 1876 it is questionable whether the regulations can be strictly carried out in practice; besides, interferences are to be expected from untoward weather. Undeniably, great strides have been taken since 1876; still it is not at all certain that the whole apparatus can be made to move so smoothly as to complete the work in the period specified. That the Russian War Office is not entirely convinced of its ability to mobilize so speedily is indicated by the fact that an experimental mobilization of the whole Russian army is projected for the coming year. The leaders of the Russian forces must deal with elementary difficulties.

[The writer gives a detailed review of the strength of the Russian armies, and their distribution. From this it appears that there are seventeen army corps available for a European war, and that the number can be increased to nineteen. These do not include reserves and militia.]

The Russian youth are liable to military duty at the completion of the seventeenth year, and at eighteen they are ready for active service in the standing army and its reserves. But since 1890 it has been the rule that during each of the first four years of liability, service shall be limited to two periods of six weeks each.

When it is considered that in the last few years a great many new military forces have been organized, and the Russian army has thus been much enlarged, while since 1881 the military budget has been increased by only 19,000,000 rubles, it is impossible to speak without admiration of the conduct of the military administration.

[To this article the editor of the *Jahrbücher* adds a postscript, concluding as follows:

"The danger that we (Germany) have to fear from Russia does not arise from the possibility of sudden offensive action, but from the inexhaustible strength of her population and the scope thereby given for defensive action."]

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Westminster Review, London, January.

IN Colonial matters, the first broad fact that strikes the observer is that Her Majesty's Government is at rest hardly anywhere. In every part of the British Empire, as well at our very doors as in the farthest and most insignificant of our possessions, alike in the great Colonies with responsible Governments, and the small dependencies under the direct government of the Crown, the same story meets us—a complaint of want of knowledge, and of absence of sympathy in the handling of colonial affairs.

Now, we are neither so magnanimous nor so ignorant as to say that this is entirely the fault of the Mother Country. If the British colonist has bettered many of the virtues of his stock, he has also certainly developed most of the British failings. He is selfish, like most people, self-assertive, bumptious, and obstinate. Still, there is a large balance of errors which is attributable to the Home Government, and the most practical question for us at home is, how these are to be avoided.

It is customary, especially in the colonies, to blame the Colonial Office, "Downing Street," "Red Tape," "King Log," and so forth; but all this is an incident only of imperfect knowledge. The Colonial Department is only partly to blame. In fact, if the truth were known, the balance of opinion in that office would probably be often found in opposition to the policy adopted. What mars our colonial policy is just what mars British administration generally. The main causes are two—the interference of an ignorant Parliament, and the undue subordination of colonial interests to the exigencies of foreign policy. It is idle to talk of Imperial Federation, and to erect Imperial institutes until a more enlightened and definite understanding as to the reciprocal duties of the Mother

Country and her colonies has been firmly established. If it be objected that this is in process of growth, and all growth is accompanied with the growing pains, we deny the correctness of the analogy. Many of Her Majesty's colonies have passed beyond their constitutional youth. It is time to determine more accurately, their relation to the central government, and to one another. There are already sufficient data for solving any problem of administration which is likely to arise.

Parliamentary interference is of three kinds: there is the interference of sections of members, who find legislation or practice in the colonies opposed to their own particular notions, and attack the offending thing without regard to local conditions or prejudices. More objectionable still is the interference arising from party government which may at times cause the reversal of a beneficent colonial policy. Still this is but the abuse of a most useful power—that of reversing the mistakes into which every government is liable to fall. Perhaps the most offensive of all the results of Parliamentary interference is the constant appointment of unfit persons to the highest administrative offices, and their persistent retention in office after their unfitness has been proved.

Foreign politics has never been reckoned a very strong point with the British statesman. There is a distinct want of grasp and boldness about the British Foreign Office which reacts injuriously on the colonies. Instead of looking to the Empire at large and considering the effect of a policy on each section, in all its ramifications, the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain have hitherto thought only of securing the interests of the United Kingdom, or of gratifying the fancy of some friendly Power. They have suddenly discovered afterward that a colony is injured and enraged.

Still when we turn to other Powers there is certainly not one which we should choose as a pattern. Numerous as are the faults and shortcomings of British colonial administration, it has been, on the whole, more successful than that of other Powers. Mr. Lucas* is of opinion that this success is largely due to the versatile good sense with which the Briton accepts a new situation. This view is a fair apology for blunders, but it is hardly an excuse for their constant repetition. It is just on a par with the too-popular belief that England need not be specially prepared for war, as she always comes out of it pretty well in the end. So with British colonial policy: it has next to no foresight, and it deals with fresh emergencies in a spasmodic and half-hearted manner.

Yet we confess that it is by no means easy to sit down and devise a self-acting remedy. Imperial Federation can never be a solution of the problem before us. Either the term was coined, and is used in ignorance as to the true meaning of the word "federation," or it must be admitted to imply a complete organic change in the constitution of the British Empire. Both federal and confederate governments can exist only where the component States are coequal. Imperial Federation—by which probably half its supporters mean Imperial Confederation—postulates the prior and formal separation of the colonies, and their erection into Governments coördinate with that of Great Britain. And it seems to us that this can hardly happen till a consolidation has taken place in Australia, Africa, and the West Indies, similar to that which produced the Canadian Dominion.

Dealing, however, with facts as they are, it is difficult to lay down a more efficient rule of colonial administration. The action of the metropolitan power in the big colonies is practically limited to the care that the Queen's representative is a wise and good man, that the colonists are protected against foreign aggression, whether military or commercial, and that, on their part, they do not offend or injure the foreign friends of the Empire.

* An Essay on the Government of Dependencies. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart. Edited with an introduction by C. P. Lucas.

In regard to other colonies there is more scope for the Secretary of State. And probably his first duty is to take care that no colony receives responsible government until it can fairly be trusted to govern in the general interests of the community. Probably the most important duty of the Secretary of State is to exercise great care in the selection of all colonial officers from Governors downwards. In the Eastern colonies, as in India, open competition has for some years obtained. The more the principle is extended the better it will be for the service, though we confess we should like to institute a scrutiny of personal presence and vigor, as well as of mere mental attainments.

The constant friction in the working of the colonial administration, appears to be due not so much to a fault of system, as to errors of judgment in its administration, sometimes arising at headquarters, sometimes the fault of local agents. Many of these errors might be avoided. To eliminate them entirely from a human constitution is of course impossible.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

UNFORTUNATE WORKINGMEN.

GIRALOMO BOCCARDO.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, January 1.

IF in no age previous to ours was ever shown such a lively and universal interest, on the part both of the public and of legislators, in the lot of the working classes, that must be attributed to a variety of causes, some of which do great and incontestable honor to the present time, while others incline to some side, less indubitably estimable and pleasant to contemplate, of the social organization of to-day.

The contributions on the one hand are:

1. The changed tendencies of economic science, at present more disposed than it was in the time of David Ricardo, when, according to the phrase, somewhat brutal, but expressive, of Romagnosi, "it was all belly," to take account of the factor *man* in the discussion of its problems and the determination of its laws.

2. The intellectual and moral progress of the working classes, raised to such a height of "civic value" as to constitute a real *Fourth Estate*, comes legitimately to claim its own place in the sunshine, beside the three other estates, which in historical evolution have preceded it.

3. The increased material and numerical importance of these same classes, by virtue of the substitution of great for small industries.

On the other hand, in order to produce the phenomenon mentioned, concur:

- I. The powerful part in political life which universal suffrage has given to the multitude, which has become by law the great electoral power, and in fact the absolute sovereign, which all ambitious persons feel the need of caressing and courting.

- II. Those sudden and excessive desires, which have always characterized all *parvenus*, have been awakened in these "new people," conscious that on their good will depends a large part of public prosperity.

Among the multiplied aspects which what is properly called the social question presents, one is of great and exceptional importance; an aspect which is being considered more or less in all countries. In Germany, great attention has been given to it, while in Italy parliamentary discussion in regard to it is imminent.

In our country, has been abandoned, as insufficient for the protection of the workman, the common law of the civil liability of the employer, sanctioned by articles 1151, and following, of the Civil Code, to which correspond analogous regulations in nearly all other legislations modeled on articles 1382, and following, of the Code Napoleon. A more efficient guarantee has been sought in a new principle, that of obligatory

insurance against peril in the workman's trade or employment. The legislators who, until recently, have attempted to provide this obligatory insurance, thought it indisputable that all that could be required was to prevent impoverishment of the family whose head had been struck down while pursuing his employment, by some accident which had not killed or permanently disabled him.

One does not have to go far, however, to recognize that logic does not allow us to stop at this point. You can readily see that disease is an enemy no less formidable than a serious accident. Whence insurance against sickness was the necessary correlative of insurance against unfortunate accidents; and that, notwithstanding the development of free, and, as yet, insufficient societies of mutual help, it is necessary to put insurance against disease under the protection of the same obligatory administration as insurance against accidents.

Nor did there close here the contention of the new State Socialism, to which can be applied with exceptional propriety the ancient precept: beware of the consequences. It is not sufficient, said this socialism, to prevent the misery of poor families, to indemnify the injured and the sick; it is necessary besides to protect against senile debility. Thence the doctrine of insurance and pensions for old age. In the session of the German Reichstag on the 9th of May, 1884, Prince Bismarck shouldered all this programme, saying: "Give to the workingman, while he is strong, the right to work; assure him medical attendance and assistance when he is ill; guarantee him subsistence when he is old."

That, however, is not all, and we are required to advance still further. When you have protected the workingman against physical causes of misfortune (accident, disease, senile age), you must still guard him against economical and industrial causes: dismissal, suspension of industry, financial crises, in a word, stoppage of work and of pay. This is what is explicitly demanded by one of the chiefs of the new school, Mr. Brentano.

Such is the formidable series of syllogisms, such the imperious *crescendo*—to borrow a term from music—which faces society and modern legislation. It is not without use simply to state the case, to mark out the various stations on the road we have passed over, and those at which, as we travel onward, we shall be obliged, not to finally stop—for to judge from what has already taken place there will be no final stopping place—but to halt. How far we shall be obliged by the force of logic or of circumstances to pursue this journey, and how we can avoid the manifest danger which threatens it, are questions which demand the services of the greatest heads and noblest hearts in the world.

THE SOLIDARITY OF THE RACE.

HENRY WOOD.

Arena, Boston, February.

CONSCIOUS life consists of relations. The human economy is like a great tree, the branches and leaves of which—all springing from one root, and nourished by the same sap—spread themselves forth that they may feel the glow of sunlight. Life is a continuous divine communication. While it appears broken into a vast number of disjointed fragments, there is but One Life. It is the material and false sense of life which gives it the aspect of independent units. The true life is a derived, shared, and related consciousness. Without any loss of individual responsibility, each one belongs to the race, which as a whole would be incomplete without him. Life is so interwoven with life, or rather is so truly a part of the One Life, that an individual is like a bit of color in a great mosaic.

The ultimate acme of humanity is universal brotherhood. This will not be attained by any new departure in Sociology, perfected legislation, or ideal political economy, but from a higher consciousness, which will fuse and unify heart and character. The current of spiritual life flows from the centre

outward, carrying on its bosom rich offerings of loving service and ministry. The cold tide of selfishness which ebbs from without inward, ends in a deadly vortex, because it has no compensating outflow.

Individual man does not think for himself, he is taken up and borne along by great thought-currents in which he is submerged. While he has a feeling of independence, he is as conditioned as a piece of dry wood in the currents of a mighty river. Every great wave of human thought, whether social, political, or religious, bears upon its crest a few leaders on whom the movement seems to depend, but in reality they are swept along in the prevailing current. The great ocean of human mind rises and falls, ebbs and flows, in huge waves, and not in detached drops. Men are unconsciously bound together by a thousand ties, real though intangible. The thunder of the rhythmic march of the mass drowns the light footfalls of those who mark an independent time.

Should we then be discouraged in our efforts for individual advancement? Does the deafening diapason of the multitude render all finer melody impracticable? No; for in a sense, every man is the race. While in the lower realm of mind personalities are mainly expressive, in the higher, individual attainment is race potentiality. The very foremost individual, in his progress towards the divine, human ideal, represents a veritable race achievement.

Human personality has been so busily engaged in working out its *own* salvation, that it has overlooked its organic relations. Dogmatic theology has iterated and reiterated the injunction "save your own soul" but the most ideal salvation is the forgetfulness of the "own soul" in devotion to the general soul. The very essence of salvation is the death of selfishness. Dogmatic theology which conceives of salvation as a "plan" has largely lost the consciousness of that "bond of the spirit" which held the primitive Church in a loving fellowship.

Selfish attempts at soul-saving through the efficacy of ordinances, rituals and sacraments, rather than through intrinsic character have narrowed and chilled the influence of the Church, and rendered it artificial and unattractive.

That evolutionary step called death does not interrupt nor set aside the great vital current of race progress and unity. Being members one of another, the ties of common interest and destiny stretch out both backwards and forwards. Life is one, and so-called death is but an incident. We suffer from limitations and burdens which past generations, through the channel of ancestral life, have imposed upon us. In like manner the present generation is engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict, not merely for itself but for a coming brotherhood, even down to the distant eons of the future.

Christ conquered everything which is adverse to the race, and his victory was its triumph. He uncovered the "Image of God" which had been buried by traditional rubbish and sensuous materialism. The conquest of the Head is the conquest of every member. Every brother in whom the Christly nature becomes incarnated, gives an upward impulse along all the innumerable lines which radiate from him as a centre. The great human campaign will not be ended until every member of the race has been translated into a "son of God."

While man stands at the apex of the great pyramid of sentient life, he is yet in bondage to his lower nature. His goal is a deliverance into perfect spiritual liberty.

How to reconcile the frictions of society is a problem which is attracting the attention of the civilized world. Many well-meaning philanthropists confine their attention almost exclusively to material conditions, while the royal road to improvement is only through better moral conditions. The most helpful help which can be given, is to teach men through character-reinforcement, how to help themselves. The ills of society are directly attributable to the lack of unselfishness, love, and character-education. The time is not distant when

these will be regarded as far more important than material worth. As a basis for happiness, money is the most disappointing thing in the world. Let a truer estimate prevail. Great wealth, pursued as an end, is a curse to any member of the human family. There is no such soul-dwarfing, hell-inciting, suicidal occupation on earth, as the selfish piling up of surplus wealth as the object of life.

The divine life consists of infinite ministration. Jesus expressed its dominion in the loving service of washing his disciples' feet. Only love can interpret love. The higher life is not a refinement. It is the awakening of a new consciousness—the glow of the divine image within.

The new brotherhood rises above the altitude of ethical rules and obligations. There is no search for the boundary line between justice and injustice, for balanced obligations are left behind. The very conditions of inequality furnish vantage ground for both a divine and human overflowing, which will continue until disconnected and stagnant pools are unified and swallowed up in a common sea of living interest and destiny. The two grand divisions of right and wrong will be superseded by those of the loving and the unloving, until, at length, the hardness of the latter will be melted away. The mighty law of love will finally submerge all its inferiors.

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN FINLAND.

ALEXANDRA GRIPENBERG.

Kvinden og Samfundet, Copenhagen, No. XI.

THE Woman Question is progressing in Finland. Woman's position in Finland has, in fact, always been good, and favored by the laws. The national character also permits advancement, because of its readiness to subject the physical to the spiritual. Again, our culture is comparatively modern, and the young people are not so deeply imbedded in ancient customs.

In the thirteenth century Birger Jarl granted woman the right of inheritance. The laws of 1784, however, confirmed the custom that had become the prevailing one—that sons inherited two-thirds and daughters one-third, excepting children of clergymen, who were to divide evenly. In 1680 we hear of a school in Ny Karleby which admitted girls to the study of reading, writing, and the catechism. The fact becomes interesting when we remember that the contemporary French lady, Françoise de Saintonges, was persecuted in Paris because she labored for the establishment of girls' schools in her native land.

However favorable all this may sound, it was not till this century that the real higher conception of woman gained sufficient ground. In 1830 the poet Z. Topelius appeals to the mothers in Finland to make the cause of national liberation theirs; "without your coöperation, you women, no great idea will prevail," he cried. It was especially the wife of the poet Runeberg who defined the wrong in the Finnish woman's position. But not much could be done in her day. The Russian yoke lay too heavily upon the people. Under Alexander II. new life was felt everywhere, and the cause of woman progressed steadily. Frederika Bremer's "Hertha" created an immense sensation, and the scathing satire upon it by I. V. Snellmann further advanced the discussion, and popularized the question. The sensation called out the first articles on the subject written by a woman. Adelaide Ehrnrooth was their author, and thus the real pioneer in the country. An examination of her writings shows that she had grasped the whole question and formulated it at once. Writings of to-day on the subject differ from hers only in form.

As a result of her labors, came, in 1860, two drafts to laws before the Finnish "Landdag." The one, making it possible for an unmarried woman "to come of age" in the legal sense, was promptly passed, but the other, concerning equal right of inheritance was delayed until 1878.

As "Hertha" opened the eyes of the Swedes to the non-age of daughters and the insufficiency of woman's education, so Adelaide Ehrnrooth's writings stirred up the Finns, though in a smaller way. In 1873 an "academy for females" was established. In the same year, for the first time, a Finnish woman, Emma Irene Aaström, graduated at the University, and in 1877-78 Rosina Heikel acquired the medical degree and was, later, appointed physician to the women and children of the poorhouse in the capital. In 1882 Miss Aaström passed the examination in philosophy, and was appointed later professor in history and Swedish at Ekenäs female institution. Ibsen's "Dollhouse" started anew, in 1880, the discussion about woman's rights. As one result of this, we must regard the establishment, in 1883, of a Swedish school, with right to graduate woman to the university, and, in 1885, of a Finnish school for the same purpose.

In spite of all this progress the women at large, of Finland, did not until 1884, support or even encourage any organized work for woman's rights. Then in Helsingfors a "*Finnish Woman's Union*" was organized by Mrs. Elizabeth Löfgren, who became its first president. The Union had to suffer like all similar ones elsewhere, but it survived criticism and opposition. It admits no male members, because that would make it suspicious in the eyes of the Russian police, who are hunting for nihilists everywhere. The programme of the Union is as follows: (1). Equal rights and advantages with men in the securing of both universal and special knowledge. (2). Woman's right to pass academical and other examinations and to profit thereby equally with man. (3). The same wages for same labor without regard to the laborer's sex—provided the same amount of knowledge and efficiency is furnished. (4). Married and unmarried women are of age, when 21 years old. (5). A married woman shall have full possession and right of administering her inherited or otherwise-acquired property. (6). Woman's legal right to marry must be placed far beyond the present fixed age of fifteen. (7). The same law and custom for woman as for man on all moral questions. (8). The law must acknowledge abuse and drunkenness as sufficient cause for divorce and equal to marital infidelity. (9). Women, who pay taxes must have the power to elect as well as to be elected to municipal offices. (10). Electoral votes must be accorded women equal with men.

Considering the progress of the last ten years, we can see an advance on the whole line. Women have now the right to vote at municipal elections, and they are elective to school boards and as charity commissioners; the public interest in admitting girls to boys' schools has grown very much and parents as a rule are now bent upon giving their girls an education for use, rather than for ornament. Women study now in the industrial and technical schools. Upon special application women are admitted to the university and upon paying the regular fee, they enjoy the advantages of male students in the lecture-room, and elsewhere. There is not much prospect at present for women getting equal wages with men, because of their neglect in acquiring equal proficiency. A law was passed in 1889, relating to property and indebtedness of married people; according to this law the husband remains the guardian of the wife, but the wife has sole right over her own earnings. The same law gave the married woman the right to do business without her husband's permission in case he is imprisoned, has abandoned her, or when the married partners live apart. Public opinion is in a general way aroused on the subject of the woman question and some of the daily papers have put it upon their programme. But, though the voice is Jacob's the hands are those of Esau. They talk nobly about progress, but they practice according to the old custom of allowing man a moral code different from that of woman and giving him liberties denied her.

Very much remains yet to be done in Finland. Our work and progress is only local and limited as yet. The idea of

woman's work and rights has not yet gained universal hearing. The women themselves are too indifferent to it. They are still submitting to man, not, perhaps, willingly, but because he has the power. The educated women of Finland do not labor for the cause, because they do not experience the hardships of their more unfortunate sisters, who toil for a living. It is upon these latter that the custom of the subjection of women falls so hard. It is also those who support the cause most vigorously at present.

One thing is certain. The woman question has been raised in Finland and it cannot be suppressed and the watchword is "from sounds to things."

THE COMING MAN.

S. V. CLEVINGER.

American Naturalist, Philadelphia, January.

LOOKING at the worst phase of the case first, in all ages man has been a sorry brute, with animal propensities, desires, passions; his civilization a growth of feuds, follies, conquests, individual and tribal selfishness and rapacity. But with increase of intelligence came a respect for the rights of others, because man recognized that he best conserved his own selfish interests by mutual regard. Self-protection was assured by family protection, and both these by tribal protection; and it is dawning upon the world that national barriers must eventually give way to the universality of interests.

Altruism is the highest egoism, and is developed from it. In plain words, as Darwin expressed it, club law instituted morality in savage tribes. This club law, and the fear of it, led to habitual regard for the method of avoiding its enforcement, and it became folly to be other than virtuous under such circumstances.

We are forced to regard the "perfect man" as one who is suited to his particular place and environment; and as development is only possible to its fullest extent when environment, opportunity, and ability are favorable, we will have to suppose a case to which the following applies:

1. Excellent physical and mental heredity has barred out the chances of consumption, insanity, liquor addiction, criminality, decrepitude, or ugliness.
2. As "every child has the right to be well born," so he has the right to good training, and our typical better man can only come from better folk with the right ideas of nurture.
3. This entails having not too many in the family, for the lower the race the more prolific; and highest culture is possible only, as a rule, where time can be devoted to the rearing and instruction of a few children.
4. The parents should have the direct supervision of the child's care, as there is, nothing in the world that can take the place of parental, especially motherly, love and care.
5. Circumstances do not permit one to develop as he will, or should; and as poverty produces thoughtfulness, thrift, and sympathy, and a better understanding of our neighbors' needs and characters, he who is unfortunate enough to be born wealthy should be brought into closer contact with the "other half" of the world.
6. As accomplishing something in the world is the only measure of adaptability, the means for such accomplishment should be sought, but not at the sacrifice of conscience—whether acquired or ready-made by ancestors.
7. He should be a man of fair size, because every one is inclined to discredit the possibility of a small man doing big things. Large-sized men are for this reason apt to be overestimated, just as titled individuals are who accomplish anything. Was it Huxley who said that Argyle was very smart—for a duke?
8. The proper regard for his individual interests will entail a genuine altruism which will make him not only a patriot (not of the demagogue kind) but a lover of liberty for the world.

9. He could with great advantage be an American, for in America truth is left free to combat error; and no tyranny can be enduring under such auspices.

10. His education should be with regard to Herbert Spencer's idea that, first and foremost, that knowledge should be acquired which is of most practical worth to the individual, and that the ornamental should have last consideration. Overdoses of classical verbiage and minute details of the intrigues of courtiers would thus give place to physics and chemistry, which are of more account in this work-a-day world.

11. The cultivation of self-control, in the recognition that man is his own worst enemy.

The learning of something to do that will benefit the world as well as self, and deep thinking thereon, and endeavoring to understand the universe as far as possible, is best calculated to develop the brain symmetrically, repress the evil, and bring out the good of the highest type of which man is capable; for goodness is but a high order of intelligence, notwithstanding its occasional absence in intellects otherwise highly developed, and its frequent presence among those whose minds are defective in other directions.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

SHOULD CHILDREN READ NEWSPAPERS?

JOHANNE MEYER.

Kvindelbladet, Copenhagen, January.

IF we change the question: "Ought children to read newspapers?" to "Is it useful for children to read newspapers?" the answer may readily be given in the words of Hermann Trier: "All such reading as distorts the child's mental vision, disturbs its fresh joy of life, and enfeebles its will must be banished." Newspapers full of murders, adulteries, political lies, and sensational news are of that class. Hence they ought to be banished from the sight of the child. But—how can we? The newspaper is found in every home. The child finds it upon the table and naturally takes it up to read as a recreation after the toil with the school lessons. The means of prevention are simple. Place upon the table ripe fruit, and plenty of it. If, next to it, you put unripe fruit, the healthy child will take the first and let the latter alone. This illustration exemplifies the law that applies to the case before us.

It is a fact, patent to every mother and educator, that the child needs light reading as an offset against the dry school lessons, nearly all of which engage the intellect and memory rather than the imagination. The child must have the right to take a plunge now and then into the sea of imagination. It must be allowed to meet the prince who liberates the princess from the giant and carries her off to his castle.

Hermann Trier rightly points out that the small child must early be allowed and encouraged to read fables. After that comes the story. Of all stories, that of Robinson Crusoe is the very best, because it symbolizes human life in its growth of development through conflict. On his lonely island Crusoe must live by the chase and by fishing, he must make his clothing from skins and leaves, he must build his own hut, etc., all of which shows how a life of culture has successively grown from that of the hunter and fisherman, to the nomadic, to the agricultural, and finally come to the industrial.

Robinson Crusoe shines in the glory of adventure, yet the book sets the child's will-power in motion. Indeed, Robinson Crusoe is a serious sermon, showing that life is a task to be solved, and not mere indolent living.

All fairy tales reveal conflict, though they terminate happily. The child knows perfectly well that there are no fees, gnomes, or witches and is mainly interested in the action of the tale. It sympathizes with the hero and heroine, and it takes a determined stand against the evil-doers of the story. Insensibly its interest is enlisted and it gathers material with which to illustrate its nascent ideas of good and evil. Out of all the

material, thus gathered, a future edifice is erected. Its play in childhood becomes its deeds of manhood. Its impressions transform themselves to realities in later life.

This has a direct bearing upon the question before us. The child's character will show itself later in life according to the impressions left upon its imagination in youth. If newspapers fill the child's mind with all their distortions of truth, their exaggerations, willful lies, and unclean stories, the child's mind becomes confused and unable to settle; it wavers and knows not which way to turn; it feeds upon unsound food, and mental leprosy is the result. Let the child begin at the right end—and that is not newspaper reading. Let it read such literature as symbolizes real life and the problems the child is going to meet. Let it have plenty of good, ripe fruit, and it will leave the worm-eaten and unripe untouched. Let it read the fairy tale, and then the stories, and then such universal histories of the life of mankind as are not mere dry archives of dates, war histories, and records of the succession of kings. Let the child also become acquainted with nature's doings. Let it see our common mother's workings in the kingdoms of her realm; let it observe the care she takes in preparing the soil for the seed she is sowing. Let the child be guided to see "the grand and solemn lesson that a Divine mind is showing its wisdom in every leaf and pebble, and that a Divine heart is expressing its love in every rain-drop and in every flower."

Give the child such reading and guidance, and the question "Ought our children to read newspapers" will be superfluous. They will not read them, and they should not.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

JULES FLAMMERMONT.

Revue Historique, Paris, January-February.

WHEN the first two volumes of Talleyrand's Memoirs appeared, their authenticity was sharply contested by Mr. Aulard,* who called on the editor to produce the original manuscript.

The Duke de Broglie frankly declared that the only manuscript he had was one written by Mr. de Bacourt, the testamentary executor of Talleyrand. The question started so brilliantly by Mr. Aulard has been discussed in numerous and important articles in journals and reviews, and several solutions of the question have been offered.

One of these is by Mr. Jean Darcy in the *Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*.† He was associated with the Duke de Broglie in editing the Memoirs, and therefore speaks with authority, in fact he may be regarded as the echo of the editor. Mr. Darcy declares that the manuscript could not be produced for the very good reason that it never existed. What Mr. de Bacourt received from Talleyrand, according to Mr. Darcy, was not a continuous manuscript, but a quantity of loose papers written from time to time and copies of documents, the whole of which had to be reduced to order before they could be published. This orderly arrangement was made by Mr. de Bacourt, who also wrote connecting passages here and there. The theory of Mr. Darcy has been defended with vivacity by Messrs. Pierre Bertrand and Emile Bourgeois.

The hypothesis that a continuous manuscript was never written or dictated by Talleyrand himself—it is indifferent which—however ingenious it may be, cannot be sustained in the face of declarations by Talleyrand himself and by witnesses worthy of credit.

The Memoirs were begun soon after the fall of Talleyrand in 1815, and were finished in August, 1816. Talleyrand took care to date the conclusion. In the third volume of the Memoirs he says:

"I terminate here these recollections which ought to be

* LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. II., pp. 625, 680.

† LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., p. 259.

closed with the end of my political career. Valençay, August, 1816."

In the mind of their author, the Memoirs, at the date just given, were so entirely finished, that when, on two occasions thereafter, in 1824 and 1834, he made additions to what had been written, he thought he ought to give reasons therefor. So, in Vol. III., he begins his narrative with this declaration:

"Paris, January, 1824. I feel obliged to add some words to these recollections, while regretting to recall a sad and cruel event which I had wished not even to mention in the preceding pages." Nine years later he expressed himself in these terms:

"I did not imagine when, in 1816, I finished an account of some events of my time, and my life, that I should ever take part in public affairs, and that consequently I should ever have a motive for taking up the pen to complete this narrative."

Thus, in 1816, in 1824, and after his return from London, that is, after November, 1834, Talleyrand was persuaded that his Memoirs were *terminés*—that is, his own word, and he so declared in positive terms every time he had occasion to do so. That, in my opinion, excludes all idea of a manuscript in a perpetual state of formation, like one which would be composed of flying leaves dictated to secretaries at intervals more or less long, and thrown pell-mell into drawers from which Mr. de Bacourt took them in order to put in order and arrange them. Talleyrand knew too well the value of words to repeat that his Memoirs were terminated, if these were not written consecutively in volumes or blank books, so as to avoid all risk of disorder or loss.

Besides these statements of Talleyrand himself, we have the important testimony of a man who is entitled to consideration, Baron de Vitrolles. By a singular oversight this decisive testimony has been up to this time neglected by Mr. Aulard as well as by those who contradict him. Yet Mr. Lorédan Larchey cited this testimony at length in a curious article in the *Revue Bleue*, in the month of July, 1890, less than a year before the appearance of the articles by Mr. Aulard in the same review.

Baron de Vitrolles had intimate relations with Talleyrand from the time of the reëntree of the Bourbons in 1814. Everyone knows that the Baron had the full and entire confidence of Louis XVIII., and especially of the Count d'Artois. So Talleyrand did not fail to read to Vitrolles parts of the Memoirs. These readings made a strong impression on the Baron, who, in his own Memoirs, thus speaks of the readings:

"Have you remarked, said Talleyrand to me, that in examining different epochs you always find one man who, by some particular relation between his character and that of his time, becomes the type, and, so to speak, the representative, of his age? Thus, in our time or very near it, we have had the Duke de Choiseul; after him, the Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalité; it is around these men turns the real history of their times. For this reason I have written, Talleyrand continued, two volumes of the Memoirs of the Duke de Choiseul; afterwards a volume on the Duke of Orleans, and then *I wrote my own Memoirs*. Thereupon he went for some large blank books, from which he read to me perhaps 60 or 80 pages. Such was the occasion of the first reading of these famous Memoirs. He was probably sensible of the pleasure I exhibited, for he afterwards took occasion to repeat the readings several times. He chose portions of the Memoirs from different epochs, and these portions were each of great length."

What became of these large blank books, the real, original manuscript of the Memoirs of Talleyrand? There can be no doubt, from a tradition which Mr. Funck-Brentano first made known, that the blank books were burnt by the Duchess de Dino and Mr. de Bacourt, in order to make it impossible that certain parts of the Memoirs, which were disagreeable to them, should ever appear.

I have proved, I think, that the original manuscript of the Memoirs really existed. I will only add, that the destruction of this original is a grave presumption against the *integral* authenticity of the text published by Mr. de Broglie from the copy of Mr. de Bacourt

THE ROYAL DANISH THEATRE.

WILLIAM ARCHER.

Harper's Magazine, New York, February.

FROM the top of the Round Tower—ascended by a spiral incline, up which Peter the Great is said to have driven a coach and four—the eye can take in all of Copenhagen. A dead-level city, flat as Venice or Amsterdam, surrounded, and, to some extent, intersected by canals and lagoons. A city of quaint spires, steep roofs, and jutting gables. Distinctly an old-world city in spite of the handsome new boulevard and avenues towards the northwest. One notable structure is obviously modern—the Royal Danish Theatre, whose dome soars over the sea of roofs in the very centre of the city.

As the Théâtre Français commemorates its glorious origin in the phrase, "Maison de Molière," so the Danish Theatre might no less justly and no less proudly call itself the House of Holberg. If it cannot be said of Holberg that "he found not but created first the stage," it can, at least be said that finding the rudiments of a stage, he created the national drama of Denmark. He was not, technically speaking, a Dane. Born in Bergen, Norway, in 1684, he was eighteen years old before he saw Copenhagen. Returning there after nearly six years of wandering and study, he brought with him all the enlightenment of his age wherewith to combat the pedantry and obscurantism which there reigned supreme. His penury was at one time so great that he was compelled to accept aid from a public charity. At last, in 1817, he was offered a professorship of metaphysics, the study which he most loathed. The pinch of poverty forced him to accept, and an accusation of plagiarism in a historical work provoked him to essay his powers as a satirist. In 1872 his mock-heroic poem, "Peder Paars," brought the whole world of pedantry about his ears. "Peder Paars" is the first work of European significance in modern Danish literature.

As yet there was no Danish theatre. During the early years of the eighteenth century, German and Dutch strollers had visited the town, playing either gross buffooneries or the bombastic and grotesque romances which Holberg afterwards parodied in *Ulysses von Ithacia*. In 1720, the ground was cleared for a permanent theatre by a *privilegium exclusivum*, granted by Frederick IV. to Étienne Capion, a French actor and tavern-keeper. Capion built a playhouse and, after some unsuccessful performances in French and German, brought out, in 1722, a translation of Molière's *L'Avare*. The next production was Holberg's *Pewterer Politician*, followed in rapid succession by four other comedies written by him.

The hope of establishing a permanent theatre spurred him to almost unexampled productiveness. In three years he wrote over twenty plays, thus providing the actors with the backbone of their repertory, which otherwise consisted of translations from the French. Out of all this labor he reaped not a stiver of profit, nor, for that matter did the luckless managers. They gave up the battle, and the theatre was closed February 25, 1727, after the performance of a little *apropos* by Holberg, entitled *The Obsequies of the Danish Comedy*. Here are some fragments of the dialogue between three of the actors, Henrich Wegner, Schumacher, and Mlle. Hiort, all appearing in their own persons:

Schumacher—Henrich, what shall we play next week?

Henrich—Bankruptcy.

Schu.—I don't know that comedy.

Hen.—It's not exactly what you would call a comedy, for it's rather tragical in the long run.

Mlle. Hiort—But what shall I take to, now that the theatre is to close?

Hen.—If you have any capital, I advise you to live on the interest; but if you haven't, you must go into service.

Mlle. H.—Where shall I find employment? Haven't we managed to offend everybody [by means of the satire in Holberg and Molière]

—officers, doctors, advocates, pewterers, marquises, barons, barbers?

Hen.—Faith, but that's true. I've never dared to get shaved since we played that comedy about Master Gert.

Thus jesting at a sorrow which was doubtless sincere enough, Holberg consigned to the tomb the earliest Danish theatre. It was revived in the following year, with a small subsidy from the King, but a few months later Copenhagen was laid in ashes. Under the reign of stagnant pietism, which was synchronous with that of Christian VI., no theatrical enterprise was to be thought of.

In 1748, one year after the ascent of Frederick V. to the throne, a company opened their performances with Holberg's *Pewterer Politician*; but it was not until December 18, 1748, that the formally constituted Danish comedians gave their first performance in the handsome theatre, erected for them on the King's New Market. As his Majesty was to be present, Holberg was not considered courtly enough for the occasion, and a translation of Regnard's *Le Joueur* was performed. Poor Holberg! His genius had been condemned to twenty years' learned hard labor in the pietistic penitentiary, only to find itself treated with cold respect by the leaders of critical fashion. "He found his only admirers," says a contemporary, all unconscious of the eulogy implied in his words, "among the populace who had served as his models." His death, in 1754, passed almost unnoticed.

Altered and remodeled from time to time, the theatre of 1748 remained the home of Danish comedy for more than a quarter of a century. The new theatre, opened in 1874, was built partly by the State and partly by the town of Copenhagen, private citizens contributing liberally to its decoration. It is a vast, roomy building, and in its internal arrangements safety and comfort have been preferred to display.

The dramatic company, as at present constituted, is efficient in almost all branches of art, superlative in some. Tragic declamation is its weakest point, character-acting is its strongest—which means that the spirit of Holberg triumphs for the moment over the spirit of Oehlenschläger. If only the Royal Theatre keeps abreast of the literary movement; if only the Danish actors maintain the good traditions of "plain living and high thinking," faithful character study, and loyal coöperation in the cause of art—there is no doubt that the House of Holberg will continue to hold its foremost place among the national institutions of Denmark.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

AT WHAT DATE WILL THE EARTH BE ENTIRELY PEOPLED?

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, London.

IN order to answer this query at all satisfactorily, it is necessary to determine: (1) The present population of the world and its probable increase. (2) The area capable of being cultivated for the yield of food and other necessities of life. (3) The total number of people whom these lands would be able to maintain. I need hardly point out that a precise answer to these, apparently simple, questions is well-nigh impossible.

The Present Population of the World.—This is a fundamental question for the inquiry proposed, but it is quite impossible to reply to it with any amount of confidence. Enumerations of the people have been made in all civilized States, but with respect to large parts of the world we are still completely in the dark. Of Africa we know next to nothing, whilst the long array of figures presented to us as the result of a census taken in China are not calculated to inspire confidence. I have taken some care to form a true estimate of the population of Africa, and I cannot believe in that continent supporting more than 127 millions, instead of the two, three, or even four hundred millions allotted to it by certain statisticians. Even 127 millions in a high figure, for it means eleven people to the square

mile, while in Australia there are not one and a half, and in South America five only.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN 1890.

	TOTAL.	TO A SQUARE MILE.
Europe.....	380,200,000	101
Asia.....	850,000,000	57
Africa.....	127,000,000	11
Australasia.....	4,730,000	4
North America.....	89,250,000	14
South America.....	36,420,500	5
Total.....	1,467,600,000*	31

* Exclusive of 300,000 in the Polar regions.

The Cultivable Area.—I shut out from consideration all those territories of the Polar regions which lie beyond the limits within which the cultivation of cereals is possible. I divide the remainder of the lands of the globe into three regions. The first I describe as "fertile," meaning that it is fertile so far only as within it lies most of the land which is capable of remunerative cultivation. It cannot be assumed for an instant that the whole or even the greater part of it could ever be converted into fields yielding the fruits of the earth. My second region includes the "steppes" or poorer grass lands; and as within the "fertile" region we meet with comparatively sterile tracts, so within these "steppes" there exist large areas which can be rendered highly productive, especially where means for irrigating the land are available. The third region includes the deserts, within which fertile oases are few and far between.

The area of these regions in square miles I estimate as follows:

	FERTILE REGION.	STEPPE.	DESERT.	TOTAL.*
Europe.....	2,888,000	667,000		3,555,000
Asia.....	9,280,000	4,230,000	1,200,000	14,710,000
Africa.....	5,760,000	3,528,000	2,226,000	11,514,000
Australasia.....	1,167,000	1,507,000	614,000	3,288,000
North America.....	4,946,000	1,405,000	95,000	6,446,000
South America.....	4,228,000	2,564,000	45,000	6,837,000
Total.....	28,269,000	13,901,000	4,180,000	46,350,000

* Exclusive of the Polar regions.

The Possible Population.—The task of estimating the number of people whom this earth of ours would be capable of supplying with food and other necessities of life, once it had been fairly brought under cultivation, is very difficult. There are at present some vegetarians; these would maintain that if their peculiar views were accepted, three men could live where one lives now, and there would be no further need of keeping up large herds of cattle and sheep. I am not sufficiently utopian to believe that mankind generally will ever accept these principles.

Again, it has been asserted that our present methods of cultivation are capable of vast improvement; that the earth might be made to yield much larger harvests than it yields now; and that population might thus be permitted to increase without correspondingly increasing the cultivated areas. This is no doubt true as respects many countries, but it is hardly true of the world at large. Making all reasonable allowance, however, for these suggestions, I take as a basis for my estimate the standard of life, such as we find it existing in various climates and among various peoples. Upon this basis, I calculate that the "fertile regions" would be able to support 207 human beings to the square mile, the present mean population of those regions.

The "steppes" with their large tracts of land capable of cultivation, I believe to be capable of supporting ten inhabitants to the square mile, whilst the "deserts" would be fully peopled if they had even one inhabitant to a square mile.

I do not take into consideration the colonization of tropical regions by Europeans, because I am constrained to maintain that the tropical regions are no field for European emigrants, and because it is not necessary that the consumer of food should live in the country which produces it.

From all these considerations, I assume that this world of

ours, if brought fully into cultivation, can supply 5,994 million human beings with food and other necessary products of the vegetable kingdom.

The Increase of Population.—On this point not only are our statistics still very incomplete, but conditions, social or otherwise, may arise which would materially affect the present movement of the population. Weighing all the data to be had, and carefully considering all the causes which are at all likely to give an impetus to the growth of population or retard it in the various quarters of the world, I assume that the increase in the course of a decade will amount to ten per cent.

Summarized, the results of my careful estimates are as follows:

	INCREASE IN A DECADE. PER CENT.
Europe.....	8.7
Asia.....	6
Africa.....	10
Australasia.....	30
North America.....	20
South America.....	15
The Whole Earth.....	8

Conclusion.—Accepting these figures as correct, it becomes an easy matter to compute the increase of the population. By the close of this century, the 1,468 millions who now dwell upon the earth will have increased to 1,587 millions; in the year 1950 there will be 2,332 millions; in the year 2000, 3,426 millions; and in the year 2072, or 182 years hence, there will be 5,977 millions. These estimates are not presented as a prophecy. I have already hinted at voluntary checks to the growth of population which will come into play as civilization advances, and the demands for the comforts of this life shall be more general. At all events, so far as we are personally concerned, one hundred and eighty-two years is a long period to look forward to; but if we look back a similar number of years, and remember that William III. and Marlborough were then still among us, we are bound to admit that it is but a short period in the lifetime of a nation.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE ANIMAL SKULL INTO A HUMAN SKULL.

PAUL TOPINARD.

L'Anthropologie, Paris, November-December.

IT may be considered as beyond contradiction that Man, as well from a physical as from a physiological point of view, is distinguished from animals essentially—you might say solely—by his brain.

The order of the Primates, in which he forms a sub-order, has the most highly favored cerebral type of the class of Mammalia, and Man is the highest expression of that type.

The perfection of the brain depends, among other things, on two factors with which anthropology is particularly occupied: the volume of the brain and its convolutions. Both bring about the same result: the increase of surface in the hemispheres of the skull, in order that they may contain more gray cortical substance. They supplement each other, complete each other, and are habitually in an inverse ratio; nature employs them in turn or simultaneously to attain its ends. With Man the two are associated, and concur in giving to his brain its extreme superiority; but their inverse relation is found even in certain individual men, as witness the brain of Gambetta, relatively small, but rich in convolutions.

This reciprocal compensation explains a certain number of apparent contradictions. In the same zoological family, in the same genus, to equalize their intelligence, the small species have a large brain with few or no convolutions and the large species have a small brain with abundant convolutions. Some Mammalia, for the same reason, even among the Primates, have, in comparison with their body, a brain larger than that of Man, but then with poor convolutions, if any; while others

have a small brain, but rich convolutions, of which the number may exceed those of Man; certain Cetaceæ for example.

Of these two factors, one, the convolutions, cannot have a direct influence on the formation of the box which incloses the brain; it can act indirectly only on certain parts of the organism by the sum of the brain power that it represents. The other factor, the volume, can, on the contrary, have a direct and mechanical action on the skull which incloses it, and is an obstacle in the way of its development. Either the skull has to adapt itself to the increasing expansion of the brain, or the expansion must be stopped by the skull. This last hypothesis not being admissible, the increase of the mass of the brain is followed inevitably by a modification in some sort of the formation of the skull.

I say, then, that the human skull is naught but the animal skull mechanically altered by the internal pressure which the brain exercises in growing and attaining its maximum in Man. I say that, from this point of view, there are three types of skull formation: that of the ordinary Mammalia (without speaking of aquatic Mammalia), that of Monkeys, and that of Man. All the measurements of skulls, which have a bearing on the parallel between man and the animals, agree with these propositions and confirm them.

All the changes which can be shown in the configuration of the skull and the face, in passing from the Mammalia to the Monkeys, and from these last to Man, can be explained by the action, direct or indirect of the brain, increasing in volume in all its parts and especially at its two extremities, anterior and posterior, and attaining its maximum in the latter.

In bringing about these changes, there is no obstacle in the arch of the skull or its lateral lambdoid sutures. The sagittal and coronal sutures open, while the bones increase at their edges. The resistance is still moderate at the occiput; it is greater at the fore part of the skull, on account of its relations to the bones of the face; it is still greater at the base of the brain, that is to say, in the body of the cranial vertebræ, of which, however, one ends by giving way.

The occiput, pushed in its interior by the hemispheres behind, at first obliquely downward, then directly downward, following a successive curvilinear direction, see-saws in taking its final position, and describes an arc of a circle of about ninety degrees. The consequences are the following from ordinary Mammalia to Man: The upper face of the occipital bone has become posterior, the posterior has become the lower face. The iniac angle, that made at the nape of the neck, was at the posterior and upper angle, it is now at the posterior and lower angle. The occipital fissure looked backward, it now looks down.

In the frontal bone the action has been different. Its anterior part which incloses the front cortical substance, became frontal lobes; and, yielding to the internal pressure of the brain, dilated. It enlarged at the base of the cortical substance at first, then lengthened, and finally increased in height, separating the parts which are in its way, lowering those which can furnish it with a roof, changing the lower part of the face; in a word, bending all the parts to its needs. Among other results of this action are these: The upper surface of the frontal bone was flat, horizontal, and without appreciable lobes; it has become convex, high, and comprising two parts: an upper part, rising behind, a lower part, descending and vertical, the two separated by the prominent frontal lobes. The division wall in the skull was straight, at present it bends at the junction of the sphenoids, because the anterior sphenoid, having become horizontal, has followed the movement of the ethmoidal hollow and of the face.

Between the two extreme terms, the Mammalia and Man, are placed the Monkeys, some of whom approach more or less nearly the Mammalia, others approach Man. The Lemurians fall between the Mammalia and the Monkeys. It is easy to form a perfectly graduated series of animals, showing that the transformation of the animal skull into the human skull is explained by the direct and mechanical action of a single cause: the increase of the volume of the organ which is the supreme, if not the unique characteristic, of Man—his brain.

AT THE TURNING-POINT OF OUR VIEWS OF LIFE.

WILHELM BOLIN.

Die Nation, Berlin, January.

AMONG the still living thinkers who have labored to base a system of ethics on Darwin's scheme of evolution, the distinguished Barth von Carneri, Deputy of the Austrian Reichsrath, is entitled to first place. In his first work *Sittlichkeit und Darwinismus*, published at the period of the great German war, he strove to lay down clearly the bearing of Darwin's teaching on morals. In later works he threw light on some special related problems, and laid a philosophical foundation for a Darwinian system of ethics; and his last work, *Der moderner Mensch*, published in 1891, was a presentation of his views of life and conduct, designed for a wider circle of readers.

Carneri lays down a decided and fundamental distinction between ethics and morals. While morals prescribe laws which must be obeyed in order that man may be what he ought to be, ethics develops man as he is, limiting itself to showing him what he may become. The one prescribes duties to the fulfilment of which man is urged by threats, where promises of reward fail; the other sets up an ideal which can be attained only by the way of knowledge and freedom. Moral philosophy, too, has its ideal, but this floats foundationless in the air, and does not concern itself with actual conditions. True, it is the design of moralists to make men better, but the means employed are inadequate to that end. The "ought" is its starting-point and ground principle, and beyond this point it makes no advance; any improvement which it may claim as the result of its methods is only apparent. The faintest doubts as to the reality of the promised reward, the remotest chance of escaping the threatened punishment, suffices to render its teachings the subject of contempt and mockery. Morals demands, above all things, obedience; but as soon as it lays stress on the freedom of knowledge, and awards a higher rank to him who does good simply because he experiences no temptation to evil than to him who does rightly after a hard struggle with temptation, it becomes ethics or morals in a wider sense. The confusing of the two conceptions, which cannot be kept too distinctly apart, engenders a confusion of thought which constitutes a serious barrier to the development and extension of moral culture.

This well-founded separation of morals and ethics constitutes a clearly defined turning-point in our outlook on the problem of life, which, until now, resting on the Church's teaching, required two worlds—the here and the hereafter—for its adjustment. This duality of existence necessary to the support of the popular system of morals, has no further significance; we no longer regard the world as the abode of evil, nor deem it our duty to despise it as fleeting, nor to forego all the joys and satisfactions of earth in order to insure an eternal reward in the life beyond. Modern thinkers, convinced of the unity of man's nature, require a scheme of morals in harmony with this conception; one for which the brave heart may become as enthusiastic as the believer is for his heaven. The decaying moral system of the theologians must give way to a system of ethics adapted to actual life. The morality which rests on religious prescription, the "ought" of theologians, cannot survive the decay of religious conviction. It is thrown overboard along with the religion on which it rests. This false teaching of morality is responsible for the social conditions portrayed in the so-called "naturalistic" literature of the day. Doubtless drawn from life, we see the actors in the literary drama, no matter to what class they may belong, striving only for the gratification of the moment, for which they are prepared to sacrifice their whole future, and if needs be, the future of others. From the moment they cease to believe in a future life, they see nothing worth living for beyond the indulgence of the senses. In their madness they hold themselves

aloof from the sorrows of others, until finally they are engulfed in the despair of pessimism.

It is in vain here to appeal to the morals of the vanished faith. What is wanted is not lamentation, not indignation, but insight. True insight recognizes in the degeneration above indicated, the type of modern humanity as it presents itself under individualism. The prevailing morality regards individualism as an evil to be eradicated; it regards man as compounded of good and evil impulses and its own proper function the eradication of the evil and culture of the good. This theory rests on an entirely false conception of nature, for nature is neither good nor bad, and the nature which the moralist calls upon us to vanquish, is our own nature from which we cannot escape. There are no good and no evil impulses in humanity. Man began with rude, untutored impulses, and the ennobling of these impulses is what we call culture. To eradicate desires in lieu of ennobling them is to mutilate humanity. Either we succeed and produce moral eunuchs which can be turned to no good account, or man bursts the bonds of the senseless morality which enthralls him, and enters on his own course of rude individualism, deeming the pleasures of the senses the highest good, and hesitating not to entail ruin on others if he can thereby facilitate the gratification of his own unbridled desires.

Individualism is always characterized by energetic independence, and it is vain to approach it with the virtuous precepts of the prevailing morality. Such an appeal can be efficacious only with the emasculated; to the whole man it is simply repulsive. It will be well to remember, too, that it is precisely the modern man we have now to deal with, the man who has outlived the old creeds, and who can only be influenced by what he can be made to believe. But we have to deal here with matters which can be brought within the domain of individual experiment. Anyone who has ceased to find satisfaction in religious creeds and in promises for the future, can test them for himself without wading through the slough of selfish sensualism. Anyone who has led an irreproachable life, and is gifted with intelligent insight into the consequences of conduct, knows also that happiness is secured only by a certain gratification of his own desires and those of others; and will limit his desires to those only which will bring him real happiness. The morality of our conduct is determined not by any attempt to suppress the impulse to the pursuit of happiness, but by the methods whereby we seek to gratify it. In degenerate individualism the dominant characteristic is reckless selfishness, and this indeed is contemptible and mistaken; but on the other hand the pursuit of happiness is thoroughly justifiable, where the *I* finds its natural expansion in the *thou*; and recognizes its necessary completion in the *we*; where the individual, animated by true insight, recognizes that the good of his neighbor is his higher good, and the good of the community his highest good. It is the partial recognition of this fact which has, unconsciously to ourselves, raised our race above the level of the beasts to its present stand. What is now required is, consciously to make it the foundation of our educational system.

"Individualism is there," says our author, "and no novelist can hinder it from striking, with its mighty fists, on the portals of Time until it force an entrance." Shall we not, then, open the door, and guide it to the demonstration that the greatest happiness of the individual can be secured only by striving for the greatest happiness of the greatest numbers?

This aim of modern ethics can be realized only by a purified and instructed pursuit of happiness. Man is as fitted by his moral constitution to lead a moral life as for the exercise of any other of his functions. To be good and to do good, that is the secret of true humanity, to which the current morality provides no key. In that scheme being good and doing good are meritorious, and are rewarded beyond the grave; for the ethical life rooted in a purified pursuit of happiness, there is nothing beyond the satisfaction which comes from the performance. Man is raised above all vanity or thought of reward by the dignified consciousness that, in contributing to the general welfare, he simply takes the best means of contributing to his own.

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

A. HUEBER, K. U. K., ARTILLERIE OBERLIEUTENANT.

Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, January.

THE Whitehead, or Fish, Torpedo, as it is commonly called, owes its invention to a suggestion of the Austrian, Captain Lupis. The Englishman, Whitehead, constructed the first specimen in Fiume in 1867, and since then he has introduced into it many and important improvements. The form of the "Whitehead" is approximately that of a dolphin; the length ranges from 13 to 30 ft., the greatest diameter is from 12 to 20 inches; its weight, loaded, is from 400 to 800 lbs. Torpedos of the largest size mentioned, have been tried in Russia, but without any very satisfactory results. The interior of the "fish" is divided into four prime compartments. In the front compartment, the head, there is first the explosive apparatus, and then the charge, which consists of thirty to seventy-five pounds of damp gun-cotton, pressed into layers of varying thickness, which are laid together and packed into the head. The explosion is induced by the torpedo striking on the ship's bottom, but the explosive apparatus is first set in motion immediately after launching, the screw being first allowed to make a prescribed number of revolutions to guard against danger to the ship from which it is launched. In the second compartment is the horizontal steering apparatus, the structure and principle of which, Whitehead keeps a secret. The third compartment is a strong steel reservoir tested to the pressure of a hundred atmospheres, and stowed with compressed air to a pressure of sixty or seventy atmospheres. In the fourth division is the motor, a small three cylinder machine, into which the air enters through a very ingeniously contrived apparatus which regulates its course to a pressure ranging from ten to thirty atmospheres only, thus graduating the pressure, and conserving it during the flight of the machine, which consequently maintains a uniform rate of speed. The machinery is so contrived, that the torpedo will stop automatically after it has traveled a prescribed distance; moreover, the air-regulating apparatus is so contrived, that approximately the whole of the compressed air in the charge will be expended in the flight whether it be long or short. The greatest speed of the torpedo at a distance of 200 yards from the start does not exceed forty feet a second, and no very great accuracy of aim has yet been achieved.

At the stern or tail end of the torpedo are two propeller screws, and also a common vertical rudder. The propeller, so to say, screws into the water, pushing the torpedo before it. It must not, however, be forgotten that while the machinery is contrived to operate uniformly on the screw, and on the torpedo, it does not provide for stability of condition of either part. If the torpedo be held fast, the screw revolves; if the screw be held fast, the torpedo revolves. Under water the torpedo offers no resistance to forward movement, but the propeller does; it follows consequently that when the machinery is in motion and the torpedo revolves on its axis, while the propeller remains motionless, the whole is brought to a standstill. This is counteracted by *two* propeller screws, one behind the other, and revolving in opposite directions, but cut with opposite worms that they may both work forward. The one screw tends to make the torpedo revolve to the right, the other to the left; the opposing forces neutralize each other, the torpedo does not revolve, but the screws do, and by their motion propel the torpedo forward.

The horizontal steering apparatus is the most admirable contrivance in the whole torpedo. The American, William King, suggests that it consists of an elastic apparatus which shifts its balance with every variation of water pressure. Be that as it may, the apparatus provides that the torpedo, being discharged at any height above or any depth below the water, will find the level below water to which it is regulated; a very important advantage, as in taking aim it enables the whole attention to be devoted to the horizontal direction of flight.

For war purposes, it can be provided that in case the torpedo miss its aim, it will sink. This is to guard against the danger of its floating about, as much to the danger of friend as of foe. In practice with blank charges, it is arranged to make them float on the surface after their course is run. In practicing with loaded torpedos the apparatus is so contrived that in the event of the mark being missed, the torpedo rises to the surface, and at the same time, automatically throws the exploding apparatus out of gear.

The horizontal steering apparatus is for the adjustment of the individual peculiarities found in every torpedo, and determined by experiment.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that the Whitehead torpedo is an extraordinarily complicated apparatus, requiring delicate handling, and one which can be used to best advantage only by a thoroughly trained corps. Nevertheless, it is thought so highly of that it has been adopted in most navies. Whitehead sells his invention for \$100,000 and bargains that the working of the horizontal apparatus shall be maintained a secret. Of recent years many automatic torpedos have been invented, and some, indeed, found practical, but Whitehead keeps ahead with his improvements.

The torpedo would be a fatal engine if it were only swifter; but while it is speeding its flight of say 500 yards, the ship against which it is aimed can travel almost the same distance. It has, however, the very great advantage that its stroke is hopelessly fatal. Under the present system of dividing a ship into compartments, the crash of a torpedo may not immediately destroy it, but it practically renders it *hors de combat*.

Supplementary to the torpedo, and to compensate for the difficulty of a battle-ship manœuvring to discharge torpedoes, small, swift torpedo boats have been designed for approaching within easy distance of the enemy's battle-ships, whence they can launch their torpedoes with almost certain effect. These boats are built wholly of steel plates and angle-iron, have a speed of sixteen knots, and are almost proof against danger from musketry or light artillery.

As regards the question of protection against torpedos it is at length realized that a torpedo-proof ship would be quite useless for offensive purposes, and that a ship must trust to its tactics to avoid them.

Although the technique and tactics are different, there will be no great difference in the results of naval engagements. In the olden days of wooden ships, the opposing forces fought until the navy of one was destroyed, and so it will be in the future. The decision may be reached sooner, but that is an advantage.

At any rate, progress in the technique of war can never influence the character of war. It is no more possible now to wage war without sacrifice than it ever was. If the technique of war plays a greater rôle now than heretofore, it is still the man who designs the weapons and does the fighting; and the more varied and terrible the weapons of war, the greater the opportunity for the display of those qualities by which the lion-hearted, the cool, the quick-witted, wrest victory to their side.

CURRENTS OF MODERN THOUGHT.

S. K. SØRENSEN.

Danskens, Vejen, Denmark, December.

THE years 1870-71 were remarkable in more than one part of Europe. In the fall of 1871, G. Brande's "Main Currents of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," introduced realism to the North. In the same year, the naked realism, the Commune, brought terror to France, and found its personification in Emile Zola.

Zola, or, as he styles himself, *Emile Zola, docteur ès sciences humaines*, is naturalism denuded of all vestments. He speaks with pride of his "L'Assomoir" and "Nana," which he calls "experimental." By these he has given a good picture of his own "time," called *positiv*, because it is so destitute of spirit,

so materialistic, and narrow-minded. The period of Napoleon III. laid the foundation for the existence of realism in France. The foundation in Denmark was laid by Brande's book.

Zola's science is drawn from a few works of Claude Bernard. Even after he grew famous, he did not move his boundaries further out. Heredity is his favorite theme, and irresponsibility his gospel. If Coupeau is a drunkard, and Nana a prostitute, the responsibility falls upon society, not upon them individually. If anybody asks him: What is evil? he disposes of the question in this dashing way: "Evil is an invention of ours." Evil has no place in his system. The events in one's life are cause and effects in endless succession. This is the end of all positive belief, and "Nana" clearly proves the necessity of the Prussian bombardment of Paris.

Figaro printed, in 1878, as Zola's prophecy, that the triumph of naturalism would be attained in ten years; but we show how this prophecy has been fulfilled, or rather the character of the victory.

Naturalism has lost on more than one point. Its most fêted representative, Charles Baudelaire, has only succeeded in driving it into the most fatal forms of coarse brutality. He has been described as "one who has fed on the worst dregs of culture, at the same time that he has felt the highest longings of the soul." He has realized the ironical advice once given Zola—to live the lowest life that he might describe it the better. That which F. Brunetière said about Zola, applied to him: "He is very far from and very near the truth. The question is about limitations and determinations, but it is of no use to ask these people about limitations and determinations."

Charles Baudelaire is the final victory of naturalism, according to the time fixed by Zola. Fortunately, the victory is the victory of a party which is disappearing. Paris is regenerating herself. The reaction has set in, and idealism lifts its head once more. To be sure, it looks strange, this idealism; still it is refreshing, as compared to the nauseating life-weariness we see on so many faces. Testimonies are given by various witnesses from different parts. Valdemar Vedel has written: "Positivism and naturalism have come to their end. The last generation has heard it proclaimed that 'Science' could explain existence by a few simple laws; that it possessed the formula for life. A writer of novels, a *docteur ès sciences sociales et humaines* has, by analysis, reduced man to two or three emotions, covered by a thin layer of varnish, and has defined human life as the concert of personal and social interest. But the spirit of humanity is awakened from vanity, and it looks once more upon its own inscrutable mysteries." This criticism does not strike at the right and just claims of realism; it only attacks its presumptuousness, its unreasonableness, and its arrogance. The reaction in France was described by Edouard Rod in *Revue Bleue*, of September 7, 1889. He wrote: "Within the last few years, we have observed a new turn in our spiritual life which is worth studying. For nearly twenty years we have cultivated positivism, and shown contempt for everything superhuman. But now, lately, we have turned in another direction, though we do not give up the new method. Excepting in politics, a strong reaction has set in in the direction of idealism."

Zola and his followers place everything in *observing* man, but they do not love him and do not care to improve him. The watchword of new-idealism is different. It is now considered to be the poet's call to "perfectionate that instrument we call the human soul." In opposition to Zola's coarse materialism, the bearers of the new ideas maintain that "only the Spirit is of value. The point is to train the soul."

As was to be expected, Zola and his followers anathematize the new school. But no matter. The intelligent are against them. Even one of the most orthodox Zola-worshippers, Léon Hennique, has turned against him.

The transition to the new school, to new idealism, is best represented by Paul Bourget.

Paul Bourget has been called "the prince of youth in a very old century." Young as he is—only some thirty years of age—he is already the leader of "the psychological school." His views are rather gloomy, but his visions are different from Zola's. He loves science, but he has discovered its impotence; he takes offense at love, because it has become a lie, a materialism, which devours the strength and the thoughts of the young. He desires to soar to the lofty heavens, but the yoke of naturalism has left such deep marks upon his body, that he cannot rise; like the broken-winged bird, he must fall to the ground. The actors of his books have all come to that stage where they feel the good will to act, but also discover the broken backbone of their energy.

Paul Bourget, together with Maurice Barrès and Edoard Rod, are the leaders in literary matters.

Edoard Rod has, in the *Revue Bleue*, shown how thoroughly Zola is without the moral element, though he does not belittle Zola's talent. By pointing out the moral defects he has hit the weak point of realism, and the main issue between it and idealism. "It is of no use," he wrote, "that Zola affects to be scientific, and claims the privileges of physiologists. We know him, and how much we are to believe. The living and imponderable stuff—our soul—his vulgar and coarse hands cannot handle. The doings of our soul are not indifferent; they are the doings of humanity in the past, the present, and the future. No matter what arguments he may draw from Solomon, Schopenhauer, or others, we know, we live, and our life is important to us personally, though it may not be so to the universe. We are, as the old alchemists said, microcosms—small worlds, but still worlds. Even the millions who do not study, but who toil, will never believe that their lives go for nothing." How strong an emphasis is here laid upon individual responsibility and eternal reality!

A few years ago, such thoughts would not have been tolerated in the great city on the banks of the Seine. Laughter and contempt would have ruled them out of order. But now the Parisians read Maurice Barrès's "A Free Man," and Bourget's "Mensonges," "Le Disciple," "Un Cœur de Femme"—and cannot resist the temptation to cry. Stanislaus de Guaita's poems, "Rosa Mystica," etc., run in the same direction. The movement stretches as far as the artists; even Sarah Bernhardt has left the sensuous parts behind her, and has played "The Mother of God" in the Passion Play. The movement has also struck Montmartre, and what is more remarkable yet—Zola himself, if the report be true.

RELIGIOUS.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

THE REVEREND W. RUPP, D.D.

Reformed Quarterly Review, Philadelphia, January.

THE quality of infallibility is one that is not needed at all in order to make the Bible a sufficient record of divine revelation; and the claim of this quality is one that cannot be sustained by the facts as they lie before us. There is in the Bible, the infallible divine truth—for all truth as such is infallible—that is required in order to make men wise unto salvation. But there are also in the Bible innumerable things that have nothing to do with salvation. What, for example, has the size of Og's bedstead, or the number of men who fell in a battle to do with our salvation? But it may be objected, that, if we admit this distinction between infallible religious truth and fallible human additions in the Bible—or between the Word of God in the Bible, and things which are not the Word of God—we have no criterion by which to distinguish one from the other. To this we would reply that there is indeed, no criterion or rule, by the mechanical application of which we could distinguish between the divine and the human, but that the Christian consciousness is nevertheless a practical criterion

sufficient for the purpose; just as the cultivated taste of the artist is sufficient to discriminate between a true work of art and its opposite. The application of this criterion, however, must be made in a moral way, agreeably to the declaration of Christ: "If any one will do the doctrine, he shall know whether it be of God;" and the result will be moral certainty instead of mechanical infallibility.

We maintain that for the actual need of the religious and moral life, the Bible is practically errorless, but this position excludes the idea of infallibility.

We maintain, however, that there is nothing lost by giving up this idea. What good would an infallible Bible be to us, so long as we ourselves are not infallible? An infallible Bible would by no means make our theological knowledge infallible. My knowledge of divine truth is only my knowledge and though it were based on an infallible Bible would be no more infallible, than I am. In order to make my knowledge infallible, I have need of an infallible teacher to whom I must bow in blind submission. Indeed, this idea of an infallible Bible leads further to the idea of an infallible priesthood and at last to the idea of an infallible Pope.

We hold, then, that by rejecting the notion of a mechanical infallibility as belonging to the Bible by virtue of its inspiration together with that whole view of the Bible as a book of divine statutes which this notion implies, and substituting for this the conception of a vital spiritual energy inhering in the Word of God, and making it quick and powerful for the generating and developing of a spiritual life in the soul, there is nothing lost, but much gained. For as thus conceived, inspiration is a quality that belonged, not merely to the original manuscripts of the sacred writers, but it is a quality that cannot be lost in any translation, and pertains, therefore, to every copy of the Bible that is now in the hands of the humblest Christian.

The conception of inspiration, moreover, puts an end forever to the old battle between the Bible and science, and relieves the Christian apologist from carrying a burthen that is becoming too heavy for him. With this view of inspiration, and of the design of revelation, it is no longer necessary, for example, to maintain the literal accuracy of the account of Creation in Genesis, and then to perform impossible exegetical feats for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with incontestable facts of science, such as the identification of the six creative days with the various eras and epochs of geology; or to assume the literal historical truth of the narrative of the Fall, and then to explain how it was that Eve was left alone at the tree of temptation, how the serpent could address her in human speech, and what physical change there occurred in the serpent after the pronouncement of the curse. Nor is it necessary any longer to accept the literal accuracy of the Flood, and then to exert our ingenuity to find out whence sufficient water could have been obtained to cover the whole earth to the depth of fifteen cubits above the tops of the highest mountains, or to explain how the animals could have been brought unto Noah from all parts of the globe, etc., etc. These and similar matters will give us no further concern.

As the physical and historical errors in Shakespeare do not mar the æsthetic truth which Shakespeare meant to convey, or destroy the moral effect of his dramas, so any physical, historical, scientific, or ethical errors that may be found in the Bible, do not mar the religious truth which the Bible is intended to convey or hinder its religious effect. And we shall, therefore, no longer be surprised when we are told, even, that some of those Bible narratives which serve as mediums for the inculcation of most precious religious truth—truth which needed to be inculcated particularly at the time when these narratives were composed—rest not upon literal history or fact, but upon popular legends and myths.

We believe not in Christ on account of the Bible, but we believe the Bible on account of Christ. And Christ must be the ultimate interpreter of Scripture, also—Christ in His people, or Christ in the Christian consciousness.

THE RELIGION OF THE TCHAMES OF CAMBODIA.

ETIENNE AYMONIER.

Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Paris, December.

AMONG all the Indo-Chinese subjects of France, the Tchames, who dwell in the delta of the Cambodia River, are the most superior race. They are extremely interesting from several points of view and deserve more attention than they have yet received from their conquerors.

The countries which at the present day we call Eastern Indo-China and the islands of the Malayan Archipelago were at a very distant epoch colonized by emigrants from India. Near the beginning of our era, however, there had been founded a kingdom in the delta of the Cambodia by a people called the Khmers, whose descendants, some centuries afterwards, built those numerous and gigantic structures which astonish us by the finish of their details and the grandeur of their plans. This kingdom was called Tchampa, and the descendants of its inhabitants are now known as Tchames. Although this Cambodian monarchy was constantly attacked by the Chinese on the north and the Annamites on the south, it lasted until near the end of the fifteenth century, when, the Annamites having taken the capital, put to death forty thousand men and made slaves of thirty thousand more, Tchampa ceased to exist.

The most ancient inscriptions remaining of Tchampa up to the tenth century are nearly all in Sanscrit. After the tenth century we find Sanscrit replaced by the Tchamic tongue. In distant times, the Brahmanic religions were prevalent in Tchampa, and Buddhism also appeared from time to time. In the course of ages, however, the Tchames have become Mussulmans, and in many respects, from free contact with Java and Arabia, their religion is of an orthodox kind, though bearing marks of the old civilization of the Khmers.

They worship Allah only, whether in their mosques or in their private orisons, these being the "*vaktou*," which are said prostrate, with the face towards Mecca, at five different times in each twenty-four hours—an hour before the dawn, at noon, towards three o'clock, at six o'clock, and at eight o'clock.

The Mussulman priests of Cambodia have the following hierarchy: 1. The *Mufti*. This dignity, the highest in rank, existed formerly, was abolished, then revived. The present holder of the position, Imaum II, residing in a village near the capital, is the recognized chief of all the Mahomedan priests, Malay or Tchame, of Cambodia; (2) the *Tich-Kalik*; (3) the *Radjah-Kalik*; (4) the *Tuon-Paké*. The present holders of these dignities reside in the same village as the *Mufti*. All four dignitaries are held in high consideration. The Cambodian court invites them to pray at the royal palace during the national festivals, at the same time as the Buddhist bonzes, and both bonzes and Mussulman dignitaries appear to be of political creation, for the advantage and convenience of royalty. The democratic spirit shown in the obedience to sacred law, very lively in both religions, Buddhism and Islamism, seems to me not to agree well with the institution of a high sacerdotal hierarchy. In fact, all these dignitaries enjoy much consideration, and yet exercise very restrained powers.

Each of these four leading Mahomedan dignitaries of Cambodia, is surrounded by forty Imaums, who, like their chiefs, are exempt from paying taxes. This exemption, granted by the king, is not extended to the other Imaums, who may be numerous.

Then come: (5) the *Hakém*, the head of those who take charge of each mosque; (6) the *Katip*, a sort of readers or preaching brothers; (7) the *Bilbal*, a kind of religious censors, whose business it is to watch for infractions of religious discipline and disobedience to the rules of religious conduct. They censure on occasion all the faithful and even the Imaums and the *Katip* who are superior to them in the hierarchy.

The members of the eight classes of priests, or clerical persons, enumerated, are clothed wholly in white: turban, gown

and tunic; they shave the head and body, leaving only a little beard on the chin.

To worship Allah solemnly in the mosque on Friday, requires the presence of forty priests or clerical persons. Then the *Djamaah* (assembly) is complete. Below this figure, the assembly is not constituted, and each person present can only say his individual prayers. During the *Djamaah*, the Imaums are in the mosque, the laity generally remaining outside. Women seldom come to the *Djamaah*, though once in a while some old women appear there. After prayers a repast is taken in common. In the small villages which have no mosques, the inhabitants assemble for prayers in a house belonging to them jointly.

These Tchames of Cambodia, notwithstanding the relative purity of their Islamism, practice some superstitious rites, which seem to have come down to them from their pagan ancestry. They worship sometimes in the house the manes of their ancestors. The priests are invited to come and pray, while there is offered to the manes a white, or black, or red chicken, the color of the chicken being traditional in each family. The fowl is afterwards eaten. In certain cases of sickness, they think that they must appease their manes by offering them cakes, black, white, and so on. They still preserve vague traditions and superstitious fears in regard to certain animals, squirrels, snakes, crocodiles, and others, changing according to the families, the members of which respect the animal, not daring to put it to death and even refraining from calling it by name, designating it by some special term, which is generally *djanang*, that is, the officer, the dignitary.

These Tchames would receive much more consideration from those who rule them, were the latter better fitted to govern foreign populations, and not modern French acting everywhere by virtue of preconceived ideas and uniform rules.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DECLINE IN RAILROAD-BUILDING.

THOMAS L. GREENE.

Engineering Magazine, New York, February.

THE extent of railroad-building in the United States during 1891, was a little over 4,000 miles; the new mileage in British North America was about 450, and in Mexico about 350; in all, not quite 5,000 miles for the continent. This is a small addition to our mileage, judged by former years. In 1890 the construction in the United States amounted to 5,700, and in 1889 about the same. During the decade it amounted to 69,000. All this new construction was undertaken by a number of companies with an average of about fifteen miles of new road each. Thus the additions were mostly branches, or short connecting links.

Not only was the total new mileage in 1891 smaller than in previous years, but there was a shorter average length ascribed to each constructing corporation. This arose from two causes, one financial, the other commercial. The first is owing to the difficulty, dating from the Baring liquidation in London, and still obtaining, of selling to the public, new bonds or stocks. While railroad companies with high and long-established credit have been able in some cases to sell bonds for work done or in prospect, a number of railroads of undoubted financial soundness have been embarrassed in finishing lines begun or contracted for before the Baring troubles. These latter roads have been obliged to borrow money from banking institutions on demand, or time loans, while awaiting the return of public confidence in railroad investment. Though no data exist for accurate statements, it is estimated that the railroad floating debts of the United States amount to \$200,000,000, including in that term only those sums which have been spent for new construction or betterments, and which will be paid by future bond issues on good roads.

The new mileage was built almost wholly by existing cor-

porations; and the new enterprises, strictly so-called, that is, those which were begun independently of the large systems, formed but a small fraction of the whole. When to this is added the further fact that our older but smaller roads are slowly being absorbed into the large systems, it is apparent that railroad-building and operating is falling into the hands of huge and powerful corporations. One of the results of this consolidation is the growth of an idea that an existing railroad has vested rights. Though as yet rather vaguely held, this theory about the moral wrong of building parallel roads has weight.

Consolidation of our railroads into systems, and the consequent growth of a sort of code of railroad morals between the great companies, will not, however, stop railroad-building. The great and essential difference between European and American conditions is, that there, railroads were built to accommodate existing traffic; in the United States they are built principally to create traffic. The early American railroads were pioneers; they carried clothing and shoes from the settled part of the country to the prairies and brought back grain and cattle. This wide exchange has continued, even after the growth of powerful inland States and cities. Exactly this reasoning still holds good. The Great Northern, for example, building 2,000 miles of line through an unsettled country, will, by the opportunities offered to immigrants, in time create its own local traffic, which, without that line, would not exist. In a more restricted sense, this is true, too, of the older States. A competing railroad is constructed into a town, to the disgust of the road already there, but after a time of confusion and rivalry it becomes apparent that the impetus given to trade by the competition has resulted in such an increase that both companies are benefited.

To follow this question a little further; let us take the case of wheat-growing and shipping. It is assumed by certain magazine writers that our wheat-production has reached its limit; that we may indeed import wheat cheaper from India or South America. This contention does not consider the whole question. The wheat-acreage of the United States could be doubled at once, if required, from land now uncultivated or used for other crops. Nor ought we to say that we have reached the limit of cheap production as against the poorly-paid, but really dear, labor of Asia or of South America. It is not a question of productiveness or limit of wheat-land, but one of price or rather, of profit. Farmers will continue to grow wheat and increase the acreage, and the railroads to carry it to the ocean for export, if the profits of the crops are not turned to absolute loss. Again, every mile of new road, especially west of the Mississippi, opens up more grain-fields. Irrigation will also, sooner or later, increase the supply; new settlements will create new traffic; and when financial conditions change, there will come a widespread "boom." Railroad men, with this prospect of increasing traffic in mind, are agreed in expecting a fever of railroad-building in the East as well as in the West, which will make up by its violence for the comparative quiet of the few preceding years.

Railroad-building implies the expenditure of capital. In the long run the investing public decides the matter, for without the confidence of moneyed men our railroad extensions cannot be built. It has long been considered that railroad bonds and stocks afforded by far the best investments into which the ordinary capitalist could put his money. Nevertheless, it is a fact that large losses have been made in railroads, and that there is, at least at present, hesitation and distrust on the part of the investing public.

Aside from the efforts of legislatures to reduce railroad tariffs, there is a constant commercial pressure toward lower rates, with small hope of any further economy in expenses. Under further possible tariff reductions, and growing demands for better service, where is the railroad bond-interest and dividend to come from? Whatever may have been the case

formerly, the railroads need protection against unjustly low charges, rather than the public against exorbitant tariffs. Still, profits can be made at present rates if the volume of trade is large enough.

We are now passing through a period of distrust, due partly to dishonest management, and the issue of false reports, but it is proper to say that railroad extensions, when warranted commercially, are worthy both of approval and of financial support, though the argument for them should be sustained conservatively, and through the application of good business principles.

It must be acknowledged, too, that we have complicated the subject of railroad-building, and the consequent investment and returns of capital, by not setting forth all the facts in our railroad reports. Particularly where we ask for foreign capital to help us build new railroads, we do not put emphasis enough upon the fluctuating conditions of business in the United States. We say too much about the large earnings at times, and not enough about a possible decrease.

PALESTINE CUSTOMS AT THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

PHILIPP BALDENSPERGER, JAFFA.

Evangelische Blätter aus dem Morgenlande, Jerusalem, Vol. I. No. 5.

THE recent celebration of the birthday of our Lord gives special interest to the customs of the modern inhabitants of Palestine, especially as the New Testament goes into no details in the case of the Birth at Bethlehem, and because the customs and habits of Palestine have been virtually unchanged in the last 1,900 years and these were probably in part, at least, observed in the case of the Christ child.

Immediately after the birth of a child, the father gives it a name, then salve is put upon its mouth and eyes. The whole body is washed in salt water, anointed with oil and wrapped in swaddling clothes. During the first week the salt is applied daily, and from that time on to the fortieth day, it is repeated once a week. Only after that is it allowed to wash a child with soap and water.

In case the child is a boy, the entire relationship is immediately invited on the day of birth to a grand feast. Those invited bring presents of money, or other gifts. In case it is a girl baby, only the female relatives are allowed to be present, and only smaller presents are given.

In order to protect the child from all danger, its hair is dedicated to some saint. If for any reason whatsoever it is necessary to cut the hair before the fixed time, then this hair is carefully preserved. One or two years later, on the pilgrimage day of the saint, the head of the child is shaved clear and clean and the weight of the hair is distributed in the shape of silver coins to the poor, who are then obliged to take part in the pilgrimage.

Then efforts are made to protect the child against bad influences. Amulettes, with sentences and three-cornered pieces of leather, which are fastened to the head covering, are expected to protect it from the "Jahn," i. e., the evil being who is half human and half satanic. Blue glass pearls protect it against the "evil look."

The two "companion angels" record the good and the bad deeds of the child. Daily, when the child goes to sleep, they report to God. In case of the death of a person, this "angel" is assigned to somebody else.

Notwithstanding the amulettes and the "angels," the "Jahn," is continually on the watch, and is especially odious in kitchen and cellar in order to purloin from there the provisions as soon as the child commits a sin against God. For this reason mothers are enjoined, as long as their children are not yet able to speak the name of God, to be as their guard. Since the "Jahns" neither sow nor reap and cannot live without food, their favorite places of resort are the graneries and the threshing floors.

Books.

HEROES OF THE NATIONS: SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. By H. R. Fox Bourne. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1891.

[An earlier life of Sir Philip Sidney was written by Mr. Bourne nearly thirty years ago. The present volume is enlarged by the addition of many details brought to light by the researches of the past quarter of a century, and especial effort has been made in it to present the chivalrous aspects of his life, in their relation to the history of his time and country, on the general lines pursued in the entire series of the "Heroes of the Nations."]

EXCEPTIONS to the determining influence of heredity and environment are numerous enough to encourage individual effort, even when both are unpropitious; but in Sir Philip Sidney a long line of distinguished ancestors combined with courtly surroundings for the production of this fine flower of English courtesy and heroism. The grandfather, Sir William Sidney, held a high place under Henry the Eighth. King's Chamberlain and General of the Forces, diplomatist and courtier, he received from the son of that monarch the gift of the old castle of Penshurst in Kent, which became for generations the family home. The grandfather, Sir John Dudley, also in the king's service, had succeeded in the ambitious schemes which made him in rapid succession Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland. Close intimacies connected the younger children of Henry the Eighth with the young Dudleys and Sidneys, but the marriage between Sir Henry Sidney and Mary, the daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, in 1551, arose from the desire of the latter to attach permanently to the Dudley faction so powerful a partisan of King Edward as Sir Henry.

Philip Sidney was born Nov. 30, 1554, in the fourteenth-century castle of Penshurst, which still retains, with slight changes, the appearance it presented three centuries ago. Visits could have been but few and occasional on the part of the father, with whom diplomatic missions to the continent alternated with his important positions at home. More definite information of Sir Philip's boyhood begins first in 1564 when, at the age of ten, he became, in a way characteristic of the time, clerk of the church at Whitford and the possessor of its revenues. His name was also registered in the same year with that of Fulke Greville in the Shrewsbury school under Thomas Ashton.

From Shrewsbury he went, in 1568, to Christ Church College, Oxford. The three years at Oxford were years of unusual intellectual progress. His tutor, Dr. Thomas Thornton, was so proud indeed of his success as to have the fact of the relationship recorded upon his own tombstone. A prolonged residence on the continent seems next to have been arranged for, through a special license from the Queen, and the succeeding summer of 1572 was occupied in a visit to Paris in the train of the Earl of Lincoln, where friendly intimacy with Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador, who eleven years later became his father-in-law, and the view as an eye-witness of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, were his first introductions to that world of European politics of which his intimate knowledge became later so useful to the government of Elizabeth.

His three years in Europe strengthened on every side his Protestant sympathies and his detestation of the Catholic ambition of Philip of Spain, in resistance to which he finally offered up his life.

In 1577, Sir Philip undertook a special embassy among the European governments, visited the Palatinate, and had his earnest appeal to the young Emperor Rudolph for the formation of a general league in opposition to the tyranny of Rome and Spain been listened to, the history of the sixteenth century would have had a far different ending. His diplomatic mission was fitly closed by a visit to Prince William of Orange, with whom he formed a lasting friendship.

Of the circumstances connected with his marriage with Mistress Frances Walsingham, we have but scanty accounts. It was welcomed, however, by his friends and the depth and sincerity of the affection are abundantly shown in the three short years of his life which remained, and in its closing scenes in the Netherlands. In 1583, Sir Philip's attention was strongly drawn for the second time to the New World. A charter for an expedition and the grant of a domain of three million acres were given him and he seriously contemplated joining the unfortunate enterprise of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, when, in June, 1584, the Queen's old suitor, the Duke of Anjou, died. A month later, William of Orange was assassinated, and, at last, the time had come for that intervention of England in the affairs of the continent which he had so long urged upon Elizabeth.

In Sir Philip's own view, now as before, Spain could best be met by crippling her colonies. When the expedition of Sir Francis Drake was fitted out for this purpose with twenty-five ships, he aided in its preparation and was on the point of personally joining it, but peremptory orders from the Queen were laid upon him to accompany, as the Governor of Flushing, an army of 8,000 troops which Elizabeth was at last preparing to send to the aid of the Dutch. Active hostilities followed at once upon the arrival of this force in the Netherlands and Sir Philip early received a wound which, through the mistake of his surgeon, became mortal. The immediate occasion of the exposure of his life may seem to us Quixotic in its rashness, but his refusal of a drink of water in favor of a dying soldier, while himself lying wounded, is the world-famous incident in the gentle heroism of the man who by universal acclaim has been adjudged . . . "the president—of nobless and of chivalry."

THE CHINESE: THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE; MEDICAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL. By Robert Coltman, Jr., M.D., Surgeon in Charge of the Presbyterian Hospital and Dispensary at Teng Chow Fu; Consulting Physician of the American Southern Baptist Mission Society; Examiner in Surgery and Diseases of the Eye for the Shantung Medical Class; Consulting Physician to the English Baptist Missions, etc. Illustrated with Fifteen Photo-Engravings of Persons, Places, and Objects Characteristic of China. In one handsome Royal Octavo volume. 220 pp. Extra cloth. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1231 Filbert Street.

[This work, written in easy, narrative style, by one familiar with the country, and people, affords a better view of Chinese life and character than is usually to be found in works on China. As a surgeon on the staff of missionary societies, the author had an opportunity of penetrating the seclusion of Chinese homes, and to this fact we are indebted for the many life-like portraits of Chinese home-life, with which the book abounds. As a missionary, he goes into the subject of missionary work in China, as a doctor he treats of the prevailing diseases, and as an intelligent foreign resident he has a great deal to say on the social and political condition of the country, and its future prospects. The work presents a mass of information which may be accepted as reliable, and advances opinions which, qualified by long residence, are deserving of careful attention. In the following "digest" we present the author's introduction to the country, and of his later matured views.]

THE Monday morning after our arrival at Chefoo I was called by Dr. Corbett to be introduced to the gentleman who was to act as my teacher. I found in waiting a pleasant-looking man whom Dr. Corbett introduced to me as my teacher, Mr. T'an. "He does not understand a word of English," said the Doctor, "and is not a scholar of marked learning; but he is a clear speaker, intelligent, and what is of more importance, patient."

"But if he does not understand any English, how am I to ask him questions, or understand his answers?" I ventured. "You will not need to at first. None of the teachers speak English. But first we must find you a name; Mr. T'an has already asked, and I have been obliged to inform him that as yet you have none." "What, am I not to be called Dr. Coltman?" I asked, surprised beyond measure, and by no means pleased. "No that is impossible," he replied, with an amused smile at my greenness, "you see," he continued, "the Chinese can pronounce only words already existing in their language, and besides, they have the 'hundred family names' and every foreigner, upon arrival, selects, or has selected for him, a name from this list; bearing as nearly as possible some resemblance to his former one." Now ensued a discussion between Dr. Corbett and my teacher which resulted in my being converted from Robert Coltman to Man Lo Tao.

The Doctor then produced a book of Chinese and English lessons, and left us. I seated myself on one side of the table; Mr. T'an bowed and sat down at my side. Then we looked at each other and smiled; then pointing to the first character (an ordinary dash), he said "Ee." "Ee" I repeated easily enough. "Day la," said Mr. T'an, and passed on to the next character. What "Day la" meant I did not know, but Mr. T'an passed at once to character No. 2 and said "Erhl." I looked at him and hesitated. He repeated it: "erh" or "erhl." I could not tell which. I endeavored to repeat it. Evidently I had not got it right, for he kept repeating it and each time I answered he muttered under his breath Bu day, Bu day. Finally I must have caught the right tone, for he said "Day la," and passed on to the next.

For two hours I repeated these queer sounding words, and time after time I was obliged to repeat the same character before my patient teacher was satisfied with my pronunciation, and when at last I succeeded in pronouncing the word correctly, I was mortified to find that I could not repeat it. . . .

China is greatly overcrowded; the Chinese are nevertheless a home-loving people and not fond of mixing with other races. So far the emigration has been only from the extreme South, from the province of Kuang Tung in the vicinity of Canton. There is, however, no need for the surplus population of China to leave their own country. To the north of the eighteen provinces, the whole of Mongolia, nominally under Chinese control, and but sparsely populated, with its thousands of square miles of fine soil and temperate climate, would seem to offer a much more inviting field for the Chinaman forced to leave his birth-place, than emigration to a foreign country, but the Chinese of the South, that is the uneducated, are ignorant that there is such a country, and the expense of getting there would be an effectual bar.

If the Chinese Government were more wide-awake to its duty in caring for its people, and at the same time to its opportunity of preparing for national defense, it would assist the surplus population of the eighteen provinces to remove to and settle in the Mongolian territory and thus furnish an additional barrier to Russian invasion. Nothing, so far, has been done in this direction or seems likely to be, for the reason that the importance of national well-being is always secondary to private ambition.

As to production, the policy of the Government is the same. Mines are the property of the Crown, and are not allowed to be worked by private individuals, and manufactures are impossible, owing to the absence of native iron and coal, and to restriction of foreigners doing business in the interior.

Riots in the interior against the missionaries, and even in some cases against foreign customs' officials in Chinese employ, are the outcome of agitation stirred by mandarins and literary men disappointed in obtaining office, who seek in this way to stir up the people against the existing government and effect a change. The mild demeanor of the Western Powers in dealing with the Chinese is calculated to create the impression that they are afraid to interfere vigorously. One reason for this lack of protection on the part of the Powers is a general feeling of unconcern for the missionaries. It is felt that in exposing themselves in places known to be hostile, they only get what they deserve when they are beaten or mobbed, and their residences looted.

China is able to take her place among the foremost Powers of the earth, if she would only realize her position and rise to meet the emergency. Her natural resources are abundant, and her enormous population affords material for an army that could discount that of any European Power, but in the present state of the exchequer they could neither be armed nor equipped.

The safety of China thus far has lain in the fact that the Powers of the world have been too much engaged elsewhere to devote much attention to that country; but now, with the peace of Europe tolerably well assured, it is by no means certain that the Celestial Empire will be allowed to pursue the even tenor of her way, to the exclusion of the interests of the rest of the world. It is next to a certainty that Russia is determined to have a Southern seaport. England is very jealous of Russian interest in Korea; but one thing is certain, England cannot prevent the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, nor, when it is completed, can she interfere with a Russo-Chinese war, except by an alliance with China, which, at present, there is no likelihood of China accepting.

LE PROBLEME DE L'IMMORTALITÉ. By Pétavel Olliff, Anc. Past. Dr. E.; Etude Précédée d'une Lettre du Prof. Secrétan. Octavo. pp. XII., 441. Paris: Librairie Fischbacher. 1891.

THE literature on the discussion of a conditional immortality over against an absolute or natural immortality of the human soul is very extensive. The theory is not a new one, that the soul of man attains to immortality only through its connection by faith with Christ Jesus, the source of life, and that all those who do not come in touch with this source, by a natural course of events shall gradually disappear altogether after death and the judgment. In England and America, in France and in Switzerland this problem has attracted the attention and called forth the earnest scientific researches not only of the theological world, but also of many laymen. It stands in the most intimate connection with the question of the endlessness of the punishment of unbelievers, and is the true solution of this vexed enigma. Premises and methods of drawing the conclusions are simple enough, and the doctrine of immortality conditioned by faith and holiness (*Immortalité conditionnelle: Conditionalism*) are simple enough. The central thesis is that without and outside of Jesus Christ, who has come into the flesh, there can be no immortality. It is not a quality or part of the nature of the sinful soul; nor are there any evidences to show that from any other source this gift can be acquired or be given. Accordingly only those who have faith in the Giver of Life can receive it; all who are outside of

Him, by virtue of the poison and distinguishing power of sin, must eventually end in annihilation. Unbelievers, when at the general resurrection the soul shall have received a body, shall meet ultimate and total destruction by the slow torments of hell. The arguments in favor of this proposition can be drawn from many sources. In the first place, scientific investigation in itself (*la science indépendante*) makes this exceedingly probable. Psychological and biological reasons strengthen it. The exegetical argument from both the Old and the New Testaments, even on the basis of verbal inspiration, confirms the theory. No proposition is clearer from the Gospels and the Epistles than that Jesus and He alone is the only source of life (*source unique de l'immortalité*). Man who is severed from his divinely appointed object and aim is not immortal. This is one of the essential points in the system of Christian truth. Then, too, the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are symbols of immortality, and hence intended only for Christians. The mass of confirmations, evidences, and proof passages on this point is very great (*Supplément*, almost 200 pages), the nature of this argumentation being historical, philosophical, and exegetical.

EINLEITUNG IN DAS ALTE TESTAMENT. Von Carl Heinrich Cornill, Dr. Theol. et Phil., Professor der Theologie an der Universität Königsberg. Pp. XII 325. Freiburg: J. C. B. Mohr. 1891.

[So many and varied have been the detailed critical discussions of recent years in the Old Testament department, that a summary of what the critical school regards as the result of all its exact investigations, is a desideratum. Such a summary has been supplied in a most satisfactory manner by the young and brilliant Old Testament specialist in the Prussian University at Königsberg. A resumé of his birdseye view of the historical growth of the literature of the Old Testament will give these views in a nutshell.]

NO part or portion of the literature found in the Old Testament from the Mosaic period, no part of the Pentateuch, was written by the great Lawgiver. Indeed, from the entire period preceding the establishment of the kingdom in Israel there is nothing but the Song of Deborah. From the earliest times of the Kings we have only David's "authentic" Song of the Bow, II. Sam. i., 19-27, and Solomon's "authentic" Prayer of Dedication, I. Kings, viii., 12-13, according with the Septuagint. During the period of the divided kingdoms, after the death of Solomon down to the overthrow of Samaria, 722 B.C., we have the following literary remains in the Old Testament books: the so-called Blessing of Jacob; the Book of Covenant, Ex: 21-23; the Book of the Wars of Jehovah; the oldest Ephraimite narrative in the Elohist Document in Judges and Samuel, the Ephraimite account of Elijah and Elisha; the so-called Blessing of Moses; Amos, *cir.* 760; the historical work of the Elohist *cir.* 750; Hosea, 1-3; The Book of the Just; the Saying of Bileam; the Jahorist Document in the times of Jehosephat; the anonymous prophet in Isaiah 15-16 (the oldest piece of prophesy in the Old Testament); then Hosea, 4-14, about 738; Isaiah (portions of); Micah, 1-3. From the overthrow of Samaria, 722 B.C., down to the Babylonian captivity the following are the leading literary remains: Isaiah (portions of); the Judaistic account of the Temples in I. and II. Kings; the original Obadiah; portions of Micah; Revision of earlier historical documents; Zephaniah, *cir.* 630; portions of Jeremiah; Nahum; the original basis of Deuteronomy, *cir.* 624; the Prayer of Hannah; portions of Habakkuk; completion of Kings; Ps. 89; portions of Ezekiah; Jer. 30-31. From the first half of the Babylonian captivity we have Is. 23; completion of Ezekiel, together with additions; two new editions of Deuteronomy; Lamentations 2 and 4, 1 and 5 being of a later period. During the second half of the Babylonian captivity the following were written: Revision of the great historical book to adapt it to the spirit of the Deuteronomic legislation; the first systematic composition of Law books of a priestly character; Biographical portion of Jeremiah; portion of Isaiah, especially xxi: 1-10, 40-48, and 34-35 later. From the Persian period the following are the literary remains: Ps. 137; Is. 40-66 (after 536); Haggai; Zechariah 1-8; portions of the Law Book; Malachi; Aramaic account of the history of the Temple and the walls of Jerusalem; Proclamation of the Priestly Law Book, *cir.* 444; Ezra's Memoires; Nehemiah's Memoires; Practical completion of the Hexateuch, *i. e.*, Pentateuch and Joshua. From the fourth century before Christ there remain the following: Completion of the historical books, Joel, *cir.* 400; the Canonical Obadiah; Jonah; Proverbs; the great mass of the Psalms, from the time of the Second Temple and older than Chronicles; Song of Songs. To the Greek period the following must be ascribed: Is. 24-27, Chronicles, the writer of which also edited Ezra and Nehemiah; Zechariah 9-14; translation of the Pentateuch into the Greek; the reproducing of the prophetic writings found in various portions of Jeremiah, Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, Micah, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah; completion of the Prophetic Canon; Job, at all events later than Proverbs; Koheleth; the latest retouching of the Historical and Prophetic books as the basis of the Septuagint. From the Maccabaean period, we have as a certainty Ps. 44, 74, 79, and 83; also Daniel, *cir.* 164; Esther, *cir.* 130. The Old Testament literature closes about the year 100 B.C.

The Press.

THE SURRENDER OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The following is the full text of the "address" issued by Mr. John A. Morris, the head of the Louisiana Lottery Company:

New Orleans, Feb. 3, 1892.—*To the People of the State of Louisiana:*

In the spring of 1888 I was, at different times, approached by a number of prominent Democrats of Louisiana, who urged upon me the propriety, in the interest of the finances of the State, of submitting to the Legislature a proposition for a Constitutional Amendment, which would grant to me and my associates a lottery privilege for twenty-five years in consideration of a license sufficiently high to be of material assistance to the State. It was urged upon me by these gentlemen that my associates and I should be willing to give to the people of Louisiana an opportunity of obtaining, proportionately, as great a material benefit from the proposed charter as the holders of the existing charter have obtained from the current one.

I was assured, moreover, that the proposition would meet with little, if any, opposition under such conditions, for the opposition to the present charter was said to be based mainly upon the fact that the amount of license paid was entirely inadequate in the light of the needs of the people to the prevention of increased taxation, or to the reduction of present taxation, by providing for charities, schools, levees, etc. These suggestions prompted me to announce to the people of the State of Louisiana that I would apply for such a charter, and would give the sum of \$500,000 per annum as a license tax. Until I had announced that I would make such a proposition to the State, there had been no opposition manifested toward the continued existence of a lottery in Louisiana.

After I had publicly submitted my offer to the people, and had committed myself to its terms, to my surprise some of the prominent men who had approached me on this subject and who had urged me to make such a proposition became opponents of the project, and aided in organizing public hostility against it.

At the solicitation of a number of gentlemen who still favored the proposition and whose property had suffered from overflows of the Mississippi river, I increased the amount that I had originally offered to pay as a license tax for the privilege of a new charter to \$1,000,000. This latter amount was increased still further by the Legislature to \$1,250,000 per annum, and in this condition the Amendment was ordered to be submitted to the people by the requisite two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature.

Then began a crusade on the part of those opposed to the proposition, inside and outside of the State, for the purpose of preventing the adoption of the Revenue Amendment, and of making the management of a lottery as objectionable to the people of the United States as possible. The fact that the \$1,250,000 per annum license tax which was to be paid to the State of Louisiana would be derived from a business which would come from other States and foreign countries, brought about the enactment by Congress of what is now commonly known as the "Anti-Lottery Postal Law." It was charged at all times that it was my object to have the Revenue Amendment passed by negro votes against the wishes and desires of a majority of the white people of the State of Louisiana; yet, on all occasions, I had strongly urged that the Amendment should be submitted to the white people at a primary election, so that they could pass upon the question whether they wanted the Amendment adopted or not, as I had no desire to be connected with the proposition unless it received the approval of a decisive majority of the white people of the State of Louisiana.

After the passage by Congress of the "Anti-Lottery Postal Law" I was informed by a number of eminent and able attorneys, whom I consulted, that this law was a violation of the rights of the State, and of the freedom of the press, and such would be, in their opinion, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Accordingly test cases on the question were made up and submitted to that Court for determination. From the institution of the test cases until now the opposition to the Revenue Amendment has intensified in its bitterness.

Realizing thoroughly, my associates and I, that we have been incorrect in our opinion of public sentiment on this question of a new charter, and not desiring to see the people of the State of Louisiana involved in strife over this question, I hereby declare upon my part, and on the part of my associates, that we would not accept or qualify under the Amendment, even were it to be adopted by the people at the general election of April, 1892.

As the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the Anti-Lottery Postal Law to be constitutional, it is my purpose and that of my associates to respect that law, and abstain from violating it in any manner.

Our offer was prompted as much by a desire to benefit the people of the State of Louisiana as by the prospect of profit to ourselves from the grant as a business proposition. My associates are closely identified with the interests of the people of Louisiana, as we own much property within the borders of the State.

Convinced that the granting of another lottery charter in the State would be the cause of continued agitation and discontent upon the part of a number of the citizens of Louisiana for the entire period for which such a charter might be granted, we would be unwilling

ing to accept such a charter, even though it were given to us without the payment of one dollar of license tax.
JOHN A. MORRIS.

WHAT THE LEADING LOTTERY ORGANS HAVE TO SAY.

New Orleans Times-Democrat, Feb. 4.—This decision of Mr. Morris has been arrived at, not in consequence of disaffection toward the Amendment on the part of the people of Louisiana, who, there is every reason to believe, would have sanctioned the Amendment by a large majority, but by reason of the widespread and increasing hostility to it elsewhere throughout the Union, and especially by the affirmation of the constitutionality of the Anti-Lottery Law handed down by the United States Supreme Court at the beginning of this week. Mr. Morris is, of course, the best judge of his own business; and, however great a loss his decision to withdraw the Revenue proposition may cause to the State—and that it will be a grievous loss, impossible to make good from other sources, no fair-minded person will deny—the decision has been pronounced by the final arbiter, and is irrevocable. Much as we regret, in the interest of Louisiana and her schools, levees, and charitable institutions, this withdrawal which Mr. Morris has felt himself obliged to make, and deeply as it will be deplored by tens of thousands of Louisiana's truest sons as a real disaster to the State's immediate well-being and prosperity, that regret and sorrow will be all the more poignant that it has been brought upon the State by a fanatical section of our own people. This noisy section, some of them to promote their own foreign lottery schemes, and some to obtain a brummagem reputation for piety throughout the country, set in effectual motion a wave of spurious morality, which will cause to Louisiana a greater loss than all of them together will ever be able to make up to her. But the Revenue Amendment is no longer before the people of Louisiana, and so there is an end of the matter.

New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 4.—Mr. Morris has acted in a spirit of patriotism, which deserves commendation. He sees that a proposition, which he believed, and a majority of voters believed, would bring substantial benefits to the people of Louisiana, has been the means of precipitating them, through the ravings of fanatics, into turmoil and bitter contention, and, therefore, he withdraws it. His act will vastly redound to the promotion of peace and harmony in the Democratic party, whatever it may cost to the material interests of the State, and he has proved that personal benefit was not his sole and entire object. His withdrawal from the enterprise is unconditional and unequivocal, and its effect in allaying all public political excitement and in healing party breaches will, we believe, be most beneficial. The mission of the Anti is ended. Office-seekers riding that hobby have been thrown.

THE POWER OF LAW.

Boston Advertiser, Feb. 5.—A favorite saying with a certain class of people is, "You cannot make men virtuous by act of Congress," or words to that effect, varied to suit the matter under discussion at any time or place. The meaning is that no effort should be made to prevent and punish by human law conduct that strikes at the foundation of all decent and well-ordered society. It is the special argument of Tammany Hall heblers. The "Billy" McGlories and the "Tom" Goulds of the Bowery and of Sixth avenue "joints" are unanimously indignant at the folly of trying to legislate folks into virtue. The keepers of Boston's kitchen barrooms are quite of the same opinion. Proprietors of gambling "hells" can scarcely conceal their contemptuous pity for what they are pleased to call the notion that a "Be it enacted," etc., on Beacon Hill can change human nature at the South Cove. There would be something almost diverting in the solemn manner in which these gentry file away at the old saws of the *laissez faire* philosophy, were it not that

a good many quite respectable people catch up the refrain and sing the same song. Now it is perfectly true that you cannot make people virtuous by statute. The truth, however, would be more in need of statement if anybody had ever supposed or said you could. It is entirely possible to suppress by statute to a great extent many of the worst exhibitions of and temptations toward vice. To be sure, a statute aimed at immorality will not enforce itself, but no more will a statute at petty larceny. The Louisiana Lottery is going out of business because "by act of Congress" its business is rendered too difficult and dangerous to be any longer profitable. That tells the whole story, and it is one which the glib scorners of statutory virtue will do well to read, mark, and inwardly digest.

Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 5.—One of the cogent reasons given for this act of renunciation by Mr. Morris and his partners is that they do not desire "to see the people of Louisiana involved in strife." That is a fairly good reason for the abandonment of the proposed charter, but a better, more cogent one is to be found in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the validity of the act which excludes all lottery advertisements, etc., from the mails. The nefarious business of the company, in case it should be obliged to pay a million and a quarter to the State, could not be made profitable unless the mails were open to it, so that it could freely enjoy facilities for preying upon the people of the entire country. One of the greatest public evils with which the country has been afflicted is the Louisiana Lottery. Its fruits have been poverty and crime, and its overthrow, when accomplished, will be a National blessing. The moral sense of the country was certain to destroy it in time, but what seems to have accomplished its destruction before it could obtain a new lease of life were the Postal Act of Congress and the confirmation of its constitutionality by the Supreme Court. This, of course, upon the assumption that Mr. Morris and his associates mean what they say in their published address, which they most probably do, as it is now certain that should the new charter be granted them the lottery could not be made to pay any profits whatever over and above ordinary expenses and the large annual license tax.

New York World, Feb. 5.—The result has been brought about by the act of Congress that closes the mails to the lottery. Mr. Morris declares that he retires before the opposition aroused against his enterprise. No intelligent person will credit that. The men who have corrupted a State press and State politics, who have raised their bid for a Constitutional Amendment from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000 a year, who have fought and contrived with persistence and cunning against the stormy protests of the whole country have yielded at last only to the stern necessities of the law.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, Feb. 5.—This result has not been brought about by any conscientious scruples or change of convictions on the part of the promoters of the lottery scheme. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the validity of the law of Congress which prohibits the circulation of lottery advertisements through the mails gave the octopus its death-blow.

AN EVIDENCE OF THE OMNIPOTENCE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Lewiston Journal, Feb. 5.—The results of the enactment of that [Anti-Lottery] law are a very interesting illustration of the reciprocal influence of law and public conviction. The law which drove the Louisiana Lottery from the mails gave new energy to moral forces and for the first time developed into organic form the moral sentiment of Louisiana. The result, it is now announced, is that the Louisiana Lottery Company will not ask for a renewal of its charter, but will go out of business. It is a great victory to have put the lottery traffic first

in odium in the moral sense, and then under the ban of law. Now, if the Nation can outlaw the lottery, may we not hope that moral forces some time may be equally efficient in outlawing the liquor traffic? The lottery appeals to greed; so does the grogshop. The lottery uses an abnormal thirst for gold as its fulcrum just as the grogshop uses an abnormal thirst for pleasure. If the lottery is a nuisance and a crime, the grogshop's credentials along the same lines are far more complete. Those who want encouragement for legal suasion should not forget that the Louisiana Lottery was at first outlawed in the conscience of the country and then was easily quenched in the law of the land.

New York Evening Post, Feb. 4.—This is one of the greatest victories for the cause of righteousness which have been won in recent years. It is a wonderful exhibition of the power of public opinion, for it is the irresistible force of that opinion, expressed as it has been throughout the land, which has forced the surrender. Mr. Morris himself confesses this, saying:

Realizing thoroughly, I and my associates, that we have been incorrect in our opinion of public sentiment on this question of a new charter, and not desiring to see the people of the State of Louisiana involved in strife over this question, I hereby declare, etc.

A few months ago the position of the lottery seemed almost impregnable. Its managers had subsidized nearly the entire press of Louisiana, had virtually secured control of the dominant political party, had strong allies among the opposition, and seemed likely to bribe the people into giving them a chance to continue their swindling for another quarter of a century.

New York Tribune, Feb. 5.—It would be hard to find in the history of human affairs a more complete demonstration of the power of public opinion. That irresistible force has been enlisted in greater causes and on a grander scale, but perhaps it has never fulfilled its mission more decisively. This defeat of the Louisiana Lottery is not one of the events which change the history of the world, or rather reveal the fact that the history of the world has already changed. But it is nevertheless a noble evidence of enlightenment, and it perfectly illustrates the way in which public opinion gathers for a conflict and wins its inevitable triumphs.

Rochester Morning Herald, Feb. 5.—By far the larger number of intelligent people of Louisiana, who have a pride in the State's name and desire a clean administration of its affairs, have recognized from the first that the lottery which was saddled upon the State by Republicans would continue to be the same damning blot if perpetuated by Democrats. When the present campaign in Louisiana was started, a few papers in the South insolently advised the people of other States to keep their hands off and "mind their own business." But as time went by some if not all these sheets recognized that it was a business in which the people of the whole community were directly interested, that they had a right to use moral suasion to prevent the voters of one State further licensing a concern that is robbing and debauching the people of all States. Therefore the anti-lottery workers in Louisiana continued to receive and welcome the assistance given them by public opinion elsewhere, as expressed in mass meetings and through the columns of the newspapers and magazines; a help that would have been given untiringly until the day of election. Defeat, as before said, already stared this organization of pickpockets in the face, and if it has withdrawn it is because it deemed the contest hopeless, because of the pressure of public opinion, and itself strangling in the coils of a law which that same public opinion caused Congress to enact.

Philadelphia Times, Feb. 5.—It has been the most preposterous swindle of this generation, and had Louisiana been permitted to fight out the battle and yielded to the debauchery of the lottery leaders, the name of the State would

have been lisped with scorn by every honest citizen of the Union. The leading newspapers of the country, especially in the North, and the leading statesmen of the country of all parties, have manfully performed their duty in the great battle for the overthrow of this villainy. But the men who deserve special commendation, and who should be cherished in grateful memory by every friend of good government throughout the land, are the heroic citizens of Louisiana who braved apparently omnipotent power and defied the blandishments of fortune to win an honest name for their grand old Commonwealth. They are the real heroes of this victory, and it is to them that the Nation is indebted for the effacement of this blot from its escutcheon.

St. Paul Pioneer Press, Feb. 5.—The people of the United States who study this letter of Mr. Morris carefully will understand how mighty is the force of public opinion, and may congratulate themselves upon the share that they have had in ridding the country of a heavy curse. For the lottery people, though desiring to save themselves as much as possible by avowing public spirit as the motive of their action, and seeking to shelter the application for a new charter behind the euphemism of a "Revenue Amendment," do nevertheless frankly confess and avow their defeat by the arraying against them of the whole body of right-thinking people in the country.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Resolution unanimously adopted by the Mississippi House of Representatives, Feb. 5.—Whereas, The House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi has just learned that the Louisiana Lottery Company, which has been fighting for a recharter, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, shutting it out of the mails, has announced its unconditional withdrawal from the contest; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this House, speaking for the moral people of this great commonwealth, send greeting to the opponents of the lottery in Louisiana, and congratulate the country that the days of the lottery are numbered.

CONTINUED VIGILANCE NECESSARY.

Boston Transcript, Feb. 5.—The promise of Mr. Morris will naturally have the effect to check the efforts of the anti-lottery party to collect means wherewith to bring the people of Louisiana to a sense of their duty. Unceasing vigilance is still preeminent on all who have at heart the removal of this National disgrace. The following dispatch from a prominent member of the anti-lottery party in New Orleans was received in this city yesterday in answer to one of inquiry as to the sincerity of Mr. Morris's statements:

Best opinion here is that withdrawal is a blind behind which to work for some object. Impossible to wire explanation.

Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 6.—The managers of the anti-lottery party in Louisiana are wise in determining to maintain their organization against that institution. They should not relax their warfare in the slightest degree. The present charter of the lottery has two years to run, and it should be watched all the time. It is not at all unlikely that the apparent surrender of the lottery is but a feint intended to cover some new movement towards obtaining an extension of its charter. Meanwhile it is to be hoped the Government authorities will see to it that the law excluding lottery matter from the mails is vigorously enforced. Now is the time to push things.

Columbus Dispatch, Feb. 4.—Here is a change of heart difficult to account for. If the announcement is sincere the lottery business in Louisiana will soon be ended, and for the remaining period of the charter the company will have to depend upon the kind offices of express agents. But since everyone knows that the lottery people have grown as cunning as Old Nick himself, it will be well to investi-

gate this abdication of power and find out what it really means. Is the letter issued to allay suspicion and establish a false confidence in the defeat of the lottery? Or does it mean that the company has secured a charter in some other State or country and will leave Louisiana for good? No one can say, but the people of the evil-ridden State should not relax their vigilance. The lottery company sharpers and swindlers may be playing a game of hocus-pocus or something of that kind.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

New York Times, Feb. 5.—The same conditions that killed this company will prevent the establishment of a similar institution anywhere in the United States. It may be said with confidence that the lottery business has been effectually suppressed.

New York Voice, Feb. 11.—We must confess, in the midst of all this gratulation about the grand moral uprising of public sentiment, that a distinct tendency to indulge in a slight cynical sneer has come over us. It was a grand moral uprising which for the most part cost nobody anything outside of Louisiana. Since the law was passed forbidding any paper from advertising a lottery, our great metropolitan journals have been very vigorous in assailing this great iniquity a thousand or so miles away. Nowhere was there a more marked uprising against this evil—down in Louisiana!—than in New York. A great mass-meeting was held in Chickering Hall to protest against it. The moral principles involved were clearly seen and courageously enunciated. And yet right here in New York State our Legislature (a Republican Legislature) has passed within the last few years the Ives Pool Bill legalizing pool-selling on horse races in consideration of the public treasury's receiving 5 per cent. of the proceeds. No one who has not watched closely can conceive of the spread of the vice of gambling at horse races that has resulted. Not a moral principle was involved in the lottery fight in Louisiana that is not also involved in this legalization of pool-selling. But no opposition to speak of, no grand moral uprising that is, was witnessed when the bill was pending or is thought of now. We have nothing but admiration for the courageous stand made by citizens of Louisiana; it took some courage there. Governor Nichols and General Johnston have shown their heroic qualities. And, by the way, the part the Farmers' Alliance of that State has played in the fight has been altogether creditable. The churches have also borne themselves admirably. We have, therefore, great admiration for the uprising in Louisiana; but in view of the licensed pool-selling in New York and New Jersey, and the licensed liquor traffic nearly everywhere, we have, as we say, to guard against a distinct tendency to curl the upper lip when considering the moral uprising in other States. When it comes to Mormonism and the Louisiana Lottery our moral sentiment is invincible. But when it comes to the liquor traffic—well, we will dismiss the subject.

Atlanta Journal, Feb. 5.—The means used by the Government in this case have been successful, and the highest Court in the country has pronounced them constitutional and legal. There is, therefore, no obstacle to their application to other methods of gambling, of which deals in "futures" are the most widespread, disastrous, and demoralizing. They have caused by far the greater number of the embezzlements and defalcations that have robbed treasuries, broken banks and business houses, and carried disaster and despair into thousands of households. On the very day on which the lottery company announced its purpose to close its business, came the report from Louisville that the cashier of the Deposit Bank of Glasgow, Ky., which failed a few days ago because of his shortage, had become insane, and that his defalcation was due to speculation. His crime and ruin is attributed to a practice which has caused the downfall of hundreds to

every individual embarrassed or prompted to crime by the lottery. Having strangled the infant, let Government now take the giant by the throat.

Buffalo Courier, Feb. 6.—Nobody believes Morris's hypocritical statement that the lottery is to be given up in order to promote concord among the people of Louisiana. We have an explanation of our own. Is it not probable that Morris wants to quit the lottery in order that he and his family may become respectable? He is very rich—he is rated at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000,—he keeps up nine magnificent residences (at Throgg's Neck, N. Y., Boston, Bar Harbor, New Orleans, a shooting box in Louisiana, a ranch in Texas, racing establishments and breeding farms in Maryland and England, and a house in Hanover, Germany), but of what value are these things to a man who is notorious everywhere as a lottery manager and who cannot open a newspaper without seeing himself covered with opprobrium? All his wealth cannot buy respectability while he continues to run his huge swindle, and it is probable that he would surrender half his ill-gotten gains if he could wipe out his lottery history. As that can't be done, the next best thing is to close up the swindle and try to live down its record.

Philadelphia Record, Feb. 5.—As an exhibition of unconscious humor the letter of the chief owner of the Louisiana Lottery to the people of that State, in which announcement is made of the abandonment of the company's fight for a renewal of its charter, is worth preserving as a literary curiosity. The vein of scarcely concealed arrogance that runs through it is easily traceable, and the whimsical confusion of personal profit with patriotic duty, mock respect for law, and mild reprobation for the anti-lottery people, are features shrewdly calculated to hoodwink the unwary and to make the initiated think that the devil is very sick, indeed, so monkish has he become. The promoters of this gigantic lottery scheme can very well afford to retire. This man Morris, who writes in such terms of cool insolence, as though he were some philanthropist whose charity had been roughly refused, is worth from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, most of which he is credited with having drawn from the profits of the Louisiana Lottery.

Brooklyn Eagle, Feb. 4.—Mr. Morris assumes in his communication the tone of an injured innocent. His declaration that he does not intend to violate the law is highly suggestive. It is in vivid contrast with his conduct ever since the statute was enacted. With his coparceners he has violated it without apology or intermission.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, Feb. 25.—After such elaborate preparations have been made it is not to be believed that the contest has been abandoned, on the eve of the long-expected election, from patriotic motives. There is reason to believe that the lottery people have become doubtful of their ability to carry this Constitutional Amendment. They received a severe blow in the letter from Cardinal Gibbons to the Catholics of Louisiana.

Philadelphia Press, Feb. 5.—The moral sentiment of the country will rejoice that there is at last a prospect of breaking up this gigantic swindle. It would doubtless have gone on in its career of corruption had not a Republican Congress had the courage to grapple with it and pass a law shutting it out of the United States mails, and had not a Court, the great majority of whose members were appointed by Republican Presidents, been intrepid and sagacious enough to sustain the law. The result probably makes certain that there will be one less corrupting influence in American life.

Richmond Times, Feb. 5.—Not only is the whole country to be congratulated on the complete suppression of the Louisiana Lottery Company, but the State which has given its name to the company has special cause for rejoicing. A great burden of odium will be

lifted from its people. The tarnish upon its good name will be removed. The influence which has so long demoralized its communities will be destroyed and the whole Commonwealth will stand before the bar of public opinion disenthralled and restored to its proper place in public esteem.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, Feb. 5.—The cause of good morals is a distinct gainer by the present infirmity and certain speedy death of the greatest gambling association that ever flourished on American soil. Whatever else may happen, it has happened that Louisiana henceforth will not be owned by a lottery company, and upon this we sincerely congratulate the State and its people.

Catholic Mirror (Baltimore), Feb. 6.—Louisiana may in future hold up her head among her sisters without shame and without reproach.

New York Morning Advertiser, Feb. 5.—This prompt move on the part of the principal owner and director of the lottery company will be regarded by the general public as the latest instance of the graceful coming down of the traditional coon. But it is more—it places Mr. Morris in the pronounced position of a good citizen, who, after testing a law which he believed to be unconstitutional, accepts the decision of the highest Court in the country and announces his intention to abide by it.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, Feb. 4.—Thus is the might of the Federal power again demonstrated. It is very much to be regretted that the Supreme Court, owing to the death of Justice Bradley, to whom the writing of the opinion had been assigned, did not give its reasons for its adverse determination in extenso. We think the Court has rendered itself liable to public criticism on that score. No more important case has come before it in recent years, involving as it did the rights of the press and the rights of the people themselves as to the use of the mails. Some other Justice should have been assigned the duty of writing the opinion. The mere definition of general propositions was not enough.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, Feb. 5.—The decision by the Supreme Court that the Postal Department was within its constitutional rights in forbidding the transmission of papers advertising the Louisiana Lottery is of course beyond dispute, and has in this particular instance led to very desirable results—the lottery throwing up the sponge. But a postal censorship of any kind is none the less contrary to the spirit of the age and the feelings of the majority of our people. It behooves the Government, therefore, to guard against a reactionary tendency which will carry us back to the dark ages.

Nashville American, Feb. 5.—This leprosy, which was fastened on the State of Louisiana by the Republican party, has at length been extirpated, but it required the passage of a law by Congress which is an injury to the whole Nation. We refer to the Anti-Lottery Law, giving postmasters a censorship of the press. The law will now lie idle, gathering about itself as the years roll by the authority which comes with age, and at some future time it will be hauled out and strengthened with some amendment to give still further control over the press to the party which may be in power. No more dangerous attack on liberty has been made than this law.

POLITICAL.

MR. BLAINE'S WITHDRAWAL.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1892.—Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

MY DEAR SIR: I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and my name will not go before the Republican National Convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season.

To those who have tendered me their sup-

port I owe sincere thanks, and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered specially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the Government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment, and will be of far-reaching consequence.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Feb. 8.—This formal announcement will cause sorrow and disappointment to thousands of Republicans, and there is no reason for dissembling that fact. No other living American has inspired such ardent devotion, and upon no other have so many Americans longed to confer the greatest distinction within their gift. That is a simple and obvious truth which nobody doubts and which disparages nobody. The certainty that the foremost citizen of the country will not be the next President of the United States, and the presumption that he will never occupy that great office, cannot fail to afflict a multitude of his fellow-citizens with a keen sense of personal grief. Having reached this determination, Mr. Blaine shows his native sagacity and loyalty in the time and manner of its announcement. His letter to Mr. Clarkson is explicit and conclusive. He says not merely that he is not a candidate, but also that his name will not go before the Convention. He means to end now and finally the uncertainty which has been felt by the leaders and the masses of the Republican party. . . . The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine may not immediately settle beyond controversy the result of the Republican Convention, but undoubtedly it does, in a large measure, clear the field for General Harrison.

New York Press (Rep.), Feb. 8.—Nothing but Mr. Blaine's own action could have taken him out of the line of the Presidential nomination. His withdrawal will inspire renewed recognition of the strength of the sterling and sagacious President whose Administration has been conspicuously successful in every problem of statesmanship, and who stands unflinchingly for Protection, sound currency, and the maintenance of American honor always and everywhere.

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Feb. 8.—The *Times* is free to admit that it profoundly regrets the inability of Mr. Blaine to be a candidate. His name is to-day stronger than ever, and particularly strong among thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats. Had he been nominated the country would have been startled by the evidences of his present strength. But what is there for us to do but to accept the inevitable and to hope for such a display of good sense among the voters as to keep the country out of the hands of those who, to say the least, are not seeking its substantial and permanent prosperity by their theories on tariff and finance?

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), Feb. 8.—Mr. Blaine may be out of the race beyond all question, but he does not say so. He says he is not a candidate. He does not say that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination if offered. As to his name not going before the Convention, that is of no importance until he declares positively that he will not accept a nomination if offered.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Feb. 8.—Direct, manly, and unmistakable, it leaves no question as to his intentions, and ends all doubt as to his candidacy.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Feb. 8.—Mr. Blaine having withdrawn, the nomination naturally goes to President Harrison. It is doubtful whether there is any man in the Republican party, other than Mr. Blaine, who could organize serious opposition to the renomination of a President who has given the country such a creditable Administration as Mr. Harrison.

Baltimore American (Rep.), Feb. 8.—Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is as decisive and as com-

plete as a brief, straightforward, and unmistakable note can make it. He removes his name absolutely from the Presidential list, and inferentially binds himself and his supporters to the renomination and reelection of President Harrison. Mr. Blaine's letter makes the renomination of President Harrison a foregone conclusion. The reference to the industrial and financial policy at stake emphasizes in a few words the impressive necessity of maintaining an Administration that has with consummate skill and patriotic insistence advanced the solid interests of the people, and saved the Government from the heresies of free silver and Free Trade.

Hartford Courant (Rep.), Feb. 8.—We have here, then, the unusual and not unimpressive spectacle of the most personally popular of living American politicians, in the sixty-third year of his age and the thirty-sixth of his public life, deliberately renouncing his chance of the Presidency, and taking his place in the company of Webster, Clay, Seward, and the other eminent men who have pursued that splendid but elusive prize of our politics, and have pursued it in vain. Some of these permitted their ambition and disappointment to shorten as well as embitter their lives. Mr. Blaine has chosen more wisely.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Feb. 8.—The announcement is definite and unequivocal, and those who believe in Mr. Blaine sufficiently to wish that he might be the candidate will accept his words as final. We expect to hear from those who are accustomed to annoy Mr. Blaine with reflections upon his candor that his letter means something different from what it seems to mean. His wise supporters will accept his letter as having been written without reserve, and they will not impute insincerity to him because he has never yet learned how to be ungracious.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Feb. 8.—It is not improbable that Mr. Blaine has before him many years of usefulness. His letter of declination is by no means a farewell to public life. But it is a confirmation of the general opinion that his strength has been so far impaired by hard work and advancing age, that he cannot stand the strain and burden of a National campaign. So long as Mr. Blaine's candidacy was a matter of doubt, the consideration of the Presidential question by the Republican party was seriously embarrassed. His final and definite withdrawal from the fight leaves the Republicans with no lack of good material for a ticket, and the various candidates can now be canvassed upon their merits and availability. The Convention at Minneapolis will have no occasion to ask: Is Blaine a candidate?

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 9.—Mr. Blaine's letter to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee is not in his happiest vein. It may be regarded as conclusive or not, just as you choose to interpret it. In other words, Mr. Blaine has a genius for increasing a political fog by an apparent attempt to dissipate it. The phrase of '92 is almost the precise phrase of '88. He says: "I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and my name will not go before the Republican National Convention for the nomination." History has repeated itself even in details, for the party is in just as grave a muddle now as it was then when the National Convention was in session. A plain business man would have settled this whole matter in ten lines, or, if hard pushed for time, in ten words. Mr. Blaine, in the opinion of his most ardent followers, has not settled it, and the only reasonable deduction is that he did not intend to settle it. Since we cannot attribute to him any lack of ability, we are forced to attribute a hidden purpose. Mr. Blaine, in spite of all he may say, wants the nomination.

New York Sun (Dem.), Feb. 9.—The view which seeks more than one meaning behind the words is too paltry to be entertained a single instant. Scheming and writing double for the sake of what? To obtain a nomination

which was already his if he would consent to accept it? To make sure of that which no force now potent in politics, and no combination possible to be made between now and the meeting of the Republican National Convention could keep from him if he were willing to receive it? Certain persons took the same asinine view of Mr. Tilden's similar decision twelve years ago. In Mr. Blaine's case, as in Mr. Tilden's, the nomination for President rested entirely upon the decision of the great leader whom an overwhelming majority of his party wanted for President. Moreover, as was true concerning Mr. Tilden in 1880, the nomination meant election. We are free to say that in our opinion no candidate whom the Democracy can name in June could have beaten Mr. Blaine at the polls in November; and, on the other hand, with Mr. Blaine out there remains to the Republican party no candidate who is likely to obtain next November a majority of the electoral vote against David B. Hill or Arthur P. Gorman.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 8.—What an embarrassing situation it would be were this letter to augment the Blaine boom instead of removing it from the Presidential problem! Caesar thrice declined a kingly crown; and in the matter of politics Blaine could have given Caesar points.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 8.—The Plumed Knight is now finally and irrevocably out of the contest for the Presidency, and the opposition to Harrison is turned loose to browse around and finally pull itself together on some available man. It will henceforth be the field against Harrison, and with four months' time to crystallize party sentiment it is reasonably safe to assume that the Republicans will select a new man to make the battle of 1892.

New York Times (Ind.), Feb. 9.—The reception accorded to the letter of Mr. Blaine must be very gratifying to him. We do not refer to the laudatory remarks of the journals that are bound to praise him, but to the very general expression of doubt as to whether he is really out of the race, and whether this latest letter is not a deep device of his ingenious brain to throw his enemies off the scent, and to prepare the way for an outburst of enthusiasm in the Convention that he means shall be irresistible. For since the days of glorious Joey Bagstock there has been no public man who rejoiced so ardently in the reputation of being "sly." In this case he probably has the double satisfaction of increasing his reputation for slyness without the slightest real occasion, for the facts, so far as they are known, all point to the entire sincerity of Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from the contest of this year. Of these facts, one of the most interesting is that he has been outwitted; that the small, rather commonplace quality of Mr. Harrison's mind goes with a certain cunning which, combined with his dogged persistency, has proved too much for the "brilliant" Secretary of State. Mr. Harrison has borne much from Mr. Blaine, but, in a way, we should say that he may regard himself as repaid.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Feb. 8.—If any other person of Mr. Blaine's political position had written such a letter, there would be no doubt of his intention to put the Presidential nomination of his party aside, even though it were offered to him by the practically unanimous voice of the Convention. But Mr. Blaine has not said that he would do this. Yet he must know that many of his friends will refuse to regard a less comprehensive and positive declaration as definitely closing the door against his candidacy. In view of this omission, it cannot yet be said that the Maine statesman has absolutely put himself out of reach, though he has certainly made it plain that nothing but a nomination coming unsought and unopposed would receive any consideration at his hands.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Feb. 8.—Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is generally interpreted as insuring the renomination of Presi-

dent Harrison. Of course the irrepressible Alger of Michigan pops up at once as a rival, but it will be as impossible for the party to take the Michigan millionaire seriously in 1892 as it was in 1888. The "Alger campaign" means the skillful bleeding of an egotistical money-bags by the men who are in politics for what they can make out of it, but that is all that it means. His nomination would be only less absurd than that of Stanford, a still richer Republican, who is also fooled and bled by the political "strikers." Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who announces that he is in the field, is not a ridiculous figure like these two, but he has never secured a strong hold upon the affection of his party outside his own State. Harrison's great advantage is that of position.

Courier des Etats Unis (Ind., New York), Feb. 9.—If any politician but Mr. Blaine had written such a letter it would have been thought to mean exactly what it says. Mr. Blaine, however, is Mr. Blaine—that is to say, the most crafty and tortuous leader in the Republican party. During the ten years and more that he has been running after the Presidency, he has employed so many artifices, he has played so often with his enemies and sometimes also with his friends, he has so willingly said no when his intrigues said yes, that everyone is on his guard. People ask what interest Mr. Blaine can have in declining the Presidential candidacy once more, and they cannot rid themselves of the supposition that he has formed a new plan of campaign, the preparations for which he cloaks with this apparent renunciation.

SENATOR SHERMAN NOT ENCOURAGED TO TRY AGAIN.

Dispatch from Washington, New York Times, Feb. 9.—Senator Sherman, who was waked up at midnight to say what he thought about the letter, asked for more time to think about it. This morning, when approached by his visitor again, he declared that he needed more time to think about it. Then his visitor asked: "May I say that you may be a candidate?" The Senator reflected a moment. "You may say," he answered, "that I will not be a candidate. I have had all I want of seeking the Presidency. I shall not try for it again. I have been bought and sold out too often. No, I shall not be a candidate."

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES SATISFIED WITH OUR RECIPROCITY CONCESSIONS.—The vexed question of the effect of the McKinley Tariff Law upon the commercial interests of the British West India colonies has at last been brought to a final issue. From the first the situation was of the most perplexing nature; entire uncertainty existed as to the intentions of the United States Government, and in the absence of any authentic data in this respect the minds of thoughtful men throughout the colonies were constantly occupied with the problem, which also formed a fruitful theme of discussion by the press. Constituting one of the most serious difficulties which the colonies have had to grapple with for years, the satisfactory settlement which has been brought about has given proportionate relief to every man who has the welfare of the islands at heart. The fact that the arrangements made have been acceptable to the different colonies proves that the attitude of the United States toward the British West Indies was a friendly one, and that the spirit of moderation pervaded the diplomatic conferences with the island envoys.—*Kingston (Jamaica) Gleaner, Jan. 11.*

THE NEED OF GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.—The people of the United States find themselves compelled to choose one of two alternatives, either to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, or to allow it to be constructed by foreign capital and controlled, after its completion, by foreign influence. The Nicaragua Canal Company is reported, on good authority, to be able to

place its stock and bonds in Europe, thereby securing all the money necessary for the completion of the canal. Such foreign ownership will be antagonistic to the spirit, at least, of the Monroe Doctrine, if not to its letter. There is a very simple and easy way to prevent this, which is for Congress to act upon the suggestion contained in President Harrison's recent message and guarantee the interest on the canal bonds upon such terms and conditions as shall not only hold the Nation free from pecuniary responsibility, but shall insure the retention of the control of the canal in American hands. That the canal will be constructed is now a foregone conclusion, and there seems to be no room for argument on the proposition that it would be better to have it an American canal than to have England, or France, or Germany so far interested in it as to claim the right to fortify its entrances and control the territory lying adjacent to it on each side. If foreign gold construct it, foreign fleets and forts will guard it, in spite of the protests of the United States or the invocation of the Monroe Doctrine.—*San Francisco Argonaut (Rep.)*, Feb. 1.

MINISTER EGAN: AN EXPLANATION NECESSARY.—A charge of great seriousness affecting the honor and fidelity of Mr. Egan, our Minister to Chili, has been put forth by the *Washington Post*. The allegation is that he has made use of his position as a representative of the United States to obtain for his own son the opportunity of prosecuting a claim of five millions or more against the Chilean Government; and that the young man is still engaged in the undertaking. The truth or falsehood of this imputation ought to be ascertained by competent authority, and officially declared. At present it does not seem to be clearly understood in Washington. We have caused inquiries to be made at the State Department in the earnest hope that the story might be promptly and conclusively denied; but instead of a denial we have received only an assurance that the officers of that department cannot tell. Of course this means that they do not know what is the fact either way; for had they possessed the information, they would certainly have been prompt to vindicate the character of a gentleman and a public servant in Mr. Egan's situation.—*New York Sun (Dem.)*, Feb. 4.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 8.—The present state of British politics is such as to cause the meeting of Parliament, which occurs to-morrow, to be regarded with more than usual interest. The session will be the last of a Parliament which will this year have filled out the allotted measure of its constitutional life. The by-elections of the last two or three years, and most notably that of Rosendale, for a successor to Lord Hartington, seem to indicate beyond all reasonable doubt that in the general elections of 1892 the Liberals will be returned to power under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, who, despite the fact that he is in his eighty-third year, is still of clear and vigorous mind, and not only alert but aggressive in leadership. Not only new measures, but new men will be brought to the front to occupy important positions. Lord Hartington, the shrewd, dispassionate, and able leader of the Liberal-Unionists, having become the Duke of Devonshire, has entered the House of Lords, and a Liberal will represent his late constituency in the House of Commons. The new leader of his party will be Mr. Chamberlain, a politician of unquestionable ability, but one somewhat inclined to be erratic and, consequently, unreliable. He will lead a party the numbers of which have steadily suffered decrease, and which, in the next Parliament, is unlikely to have great numerical strength. The Irish party has thus far failed to give any assurances of its purpose to reunite, and, in-

stead of having one powerful leader, as it had when Parnell controlled it as he would, it will have two, neither very strong, one faction of it being suspected of a leaning toward the Conservative side, and another resolute in its support of the Liberal side. The new Conservative leader in the Commons is Mr. Balfour, who has proved his right to leadership in a conspicuous degree from the time that he took the office of Irish Secretary. As First Lord of the Treasury, he will probably be a more aggressive man than his immediate predecessor, Mr. Smith, though it has yet to be proved that in all things he will be a more efficient one. As to measures, it is commonly perceived that Mr. Gladstone's comprehensive Home Rule scheme, which has been the most prominent one of his party, and which has been so sturdily, long, and persistently kept to the fore in Parliament, will no longer be permitted to occupy the first place, though a pretense of one will not be lacking. The breach in the ranks of the Irish party, the demands of Labor for Parliamentary recognition, and the feeling that the affairs of Ireland have occupied too much the attention of the Government and its antagonists, to the injury of English, Scotch, and Welsh interests, will all tend to push Mr. Gladstone's broader plan into the background. A part of the Conservative programme is an Irish Local Government Bill, which will be introduced early in the session by Mr. Balfour, but, having been introduced, it will be allowed to lie over until after the Easter recess. This delay does not indicate that the Government is especially interested in it, or confidently expects to secure its passage in view of the certain opposition of the Liberals and the Nationalists, by whom it is regarded as a mere device for defeating that larger, fairer measure of real Home Rule which they demand. Lord Salisbury, in recent public addresses, and Mr. Gladstone, in his late manifesto, show in what greater degree questions which are in their nature largely Socialistic have taken precedence of those more distinctively political. It is evident that both the great parties that will confront each other in Parliament to-morrow will set their respective sails with the purpose of catching the favoring winds of Labor, the vote of which has, by the extension of the franchise, become so powerful a factor in British politics. It is no longer Labor, with a groan, protesting against the conditions which oppress it, but Labor, with not only a voice but a vote, demanding the amelioration of its condition.

THE PROMINENCE OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

London Daily Telegraph, Jan. 25.—That there are no political questions at present before the country will only seem a paradox to those who have not sufficiently studied the conditions of our time. The really pressing questions are all social, concerned with points of purely domestic interest within the four corners, so to speak, of our own land. What are we to do with our laboring population? How are we to heal the growing discord between the workers and the capitalists? Are we, in truth, overtasking those who minister to the national comfort and welfare? Shall we be doing more harm than good by enforcing a legislative eight hours day? And what, if we thus limit the hours of labor, shall we be doing either to help or impede the commerce on which our wealth depends? Such are a few out of the many industrial problems which face us. There are an equal number which center in the the question of rent and land; there are others of similar importance which are connected with the gradual devolution of civic authority, until we come at last to the institution of parish councils. The chief thing, however, to observe is that, whether in the case of those to which reference has already been made, or of those which any student of our social and economic history can readily suggest to our observation, we are dealing with problems of our own hearths and homes, and not with

purely adventitious interests which affect us from the outside.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

Shanghai Mercury, Dec. 14.—In an interview a representative of this journal had to-day with a gentleman recently arrived from the North, and who during his stay there had exceptional facilities afforded him of learning the truth about the disturbances which have lately been creating such consternation in Peking, Tientsin, and this port, but which, we have all along been of the opinion, would never attain to the dignity and importance of an anti-dynastic rebellion, the following particulars of the movement, or series of movements, were elicited. In the map of the disturbed districts which we published in our issue of the 7th inst., a line of palisades is marked branching off from the Great Wall and running in a southeasterly direction through Chihli and Shingking. "Inside these palisades," our informant said, "dwell immense numbers of settlers, who come up every winter from Shantung province, and fix their homes between the barrier and the sea. They are a very turbulent and thieving set, and being merely settlers are not under the same control as the other inhabitants of the province. Periodically they make raids into the country beyond the palisades and return to their homes laden with spoil. They ravage in all directions, and the scene of their excursion this year was decided on, like all the preceding ones, simply because it offered a good field for plunder. Outside the palisades in the Jehol prefecture and adjacent districts, a great number of native Christians dwell between whom and the settlers inside the barriers a very good feeling at no time exists, and it was for the lands of those Christians that the Shantung settlers made when they started on their latest raid. Fifteen hundred of them passed the barriers on the expedition, but this number was rapidly augmented by the riff-raff of the locality, who flocked in great numbers to join the marauders as soon the affairs gained any headway. It was this band that committed the fearful ravages we have lately heard of in the Ch'eng-té prefecture. As soon as information of their atrocities reached the ear of the authorities, Li-Hung-Chang dispatched a force of 1,500 cavalry and about 3,500 braves from the Taku camps against the marauders. The force traveled by rail as far as the terminus of the line, which is a little beyond the Kaiping coal mines, and about 100 li from the place where the raiders were carrying on their nefarious operations. The soldiers took charge of the passes, and then placing lines beyond the Wall hemmed in the raiders and gradually drove them back towards the sea. There have been several engagements in which the soldiers have been uniformly victorious, and probably by this time the whole affair is over. Great numbers of Mongols assisted the military against the Shantung marauders, who had killed a Mongolian prince. About the same time distinct disturbances occurred both at Shan-kai-kwan and Newchang, at each of which places bands of mounted robbers appeared, who, however, were dealt with without much trouble by the local authorities of those places. A circumstance that may have had something to do with giving rise to the story that the raid was really a rebellion against the present dynasty is the fact that an old Chinese proverb which says 'When the Yangtze Dragon shakes his tail, and the Red Cock crows in the North, the Manchus will be overthrown in China,' has been applied to the present occasion. The recent riots on the Yangtze were said by the soothsayers to indicate that the Dragon which habitually dwells in the depths of the Yangtze was shaking his tail, and as one of the leaders of the raid carried a white flag bearing the picture of a red cock, those who professed to be able to read the signs of the times announced that the time of the Manchu Dynasty was come in China." Our infor-

mant concluded by pointing out the absurdity of looking for any movement to replace the Mings, or any other native dynasty on the Imperial throne, arising in Manchuria, the home of the present holders of the Imperial power in China.

A PROPOSED NORTHERN CUSTOMS LEAGUE.

Engineering (London), Jan. 29.—The rumored proposal to found a Northern Customs League, in which France would coalesce with Russia and Scandinavia, although resting, as yet, on the flimsiest authority, cannot at this juncture be ignored. There is no doubt whatever that if this plan were carried out the united navies of the three Powers would make them masters of the Baltic, while it would at the same time relieve them of the necessity of increasing their maritime forces or of erecting new fortresses, since Copenhagen alone would be quite sufficient. The *rapprochement* already effected between France and Sweden and Norway, and, for that matter, the Netherlands to boot, is not without a certain significance in this connection. It looks, indeed, as if the Customs League of Central Europe would be met by another combination which, if not so formidable, would have to be reckoned with. France, isolated industrially, would be in a position of such jeopardy that we can well believe she would make any sacrifices, even at the eleventh hour, to avert such a contingency. With the hostility of the Customs League to deal with, no retreat in that direction seems possible. A few minor concessions in any one direction will not act as much of a makeweight against the industrial boycott with which she is largely threatened. On the other hand, history and the unwritten *on dits* of the European Courts, alike have long pointed to more or less complete understanding, both political and industrial, between France and the Northern Powers, which may not impossibly indicate the directions events are taking, and may, too, leave it an open question whether the conflict which is thus beginning in the marts of Europe will be so bloodlessly fought out after all.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

Calcutta Statesman, Dec. 26.—If a French diplomatist, or anyone else for that matter, wishes to give useful information regarding the rôle that Russia intends playing in the North Pacific, he must turn to Corea; for there lies the real danger of the situation, and Russians know it. With Corea or any of its ports in her possession, Russia could dominate the Yellow Sea, and not only dictate to China, but threaten Japan, and prove exceedingly troublesome to England, if war should break out. We have frequently pointed out that the Power which holds Corea points a pistol at the head of Japan, and the Japanese are fully aware of the fact, for they are trying their utmost at the present moment to conciliate the Coreans, or form an alliance with them. China, too, is no less alive to the danger to her if any port or coastal concessions are made to Russia by Corea; and her Minister at Seoul, the capital of the country, is employing all the resources of diplomacy to preserve China's suzerainty, nominal though it be, over the Coreans, and to prevent the Russian Minister from obtaining any concessions from them. The stake for which Russia, China, and Japan are now playing is of the utmost moment to the first-named Power, and, if it is not exactly a matter of life and death to the second, it is nevertheless one on which her safety depends should she go to war with Russia, while to Japan it is of no less importance. And yet we hear nothing of the quiet underground operations going on in the "Hermit Kingdom," as Corea is sometimes called, which may end in Russia forcing a foothold there. But newspapers and irresponsible writers, penetrated only with one idea, talk wildly of Vladivostok, and deduce Russian designs from movements which are

evidently made to deceive and keep the world from seeing the real object which the Muscovite is slowly and persistently working to attain. Of course there are difficulties in the way of Russia obtaining any concession in Corea, or undermining its independence; but those who have watched the marvelous course of events in Central Asia, where the Russians have surmounted almost insuperable obstacles, will readily understand that, when the time comes, unless adverse circumstances intervene, Russia will assuredly get what she wants in the Korean Peninsula.

SPECIMEN COMPLIMENTS FOR MR. GLADSTONE FROM THE LONDON "TIMES."—We may pass over the amazingly mendacious statement it [Mr. Gladstone's letter on the Rossendale contest] contains that, by returning Mr. Maden, Rossendale would concur with a large majority of other British constituencies. This, as Mr. Gladstone must know, is the exact opposite of the truth, but it is far from being the worst of what the Duke of Devonshire, in his reply, describes as "the more prominent misrepresentations." It is woeful indeed to see a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's eminence stooping to employ the tactics of the political freebooter, and all in the hope of snatching a few votes, or at best a seat, for his party. We admit that it is at all times not a little difficult to be quite sure that one has caught Mr. Gladstone's meaning, alike in his written as in his spoken statements, but unless there be one language for Mr. Gladstone and another for the rest of us, we are driven to conclude either that the ex-Premier is, in the present instance, grossly deceiving himself, or is as grossly endeavoring to deceive the British electorate.—*London Times, Jan. 24.*

RELIGIOUS.

SPURGEON.

London dispatch from George W. Smalley, New York Tribune, Feb. 7.—The whole Non-conformist world looked to him as its chief. He was the one man among them who had a hold on the people and on the popular imagination. He was their one great preacher. His name was a flag. There are other able men among these sects, many able men, many men of profound religious sense, of devotion, of learning, of high qualities; Mr. Spurgeon alone had a commanding name and a personality which made him a far-reaching force. He was not the most learned—he was not learned at all; nor the most adroit tactician, nor many other things; but he was Spurgeon. He was a great preacher because he preached year after year to great audiences whom he held spell-bound, captivated, subdued, and obedient to his will. Not eloquent, perhaps, but he reached the ends at which eloquence aims by homely and forcible persuasiveness, by authority, by endless variety of manner, by knowledge of human nature, by eccentricity, and above all by the intensity of his conviction and his unquenchable ardor in the salvation of souls. How many he saved the Census does not tell us. He had admirable personal qualities and virtues, among which refinement was not one. But if he lacked delicacy, he had strength, and he was so great a man that nobody can be named as likely to succeed to his influence or his authority.

Chicago Standard (Bapt.), Feb. 4.—Scarcely any one of those qualities which have made other men famous were found in him. He was simply himself; yet being such, he was a man to whom both continents, and men of all conditions and ranks of life lent an ear. Perhaps the marked feature of his preaching as also of his books was the plain, direct, uncompromising, yet tender and gracious presentation found in them of what men mean when they speak of the gospel, characteristically as such. When he came to London this kind of preaching was, there, much of a novelty. This young man, so easy of address, so gifted always with

the right word for what he wished to say, so homely in style, and yet with such a command of pure and racy English—became for thousands in London phenomenal. Many went to hear him out of curiosity, and fell under the spell of a ministry so much like what every thinking person knows a Christian ministry should be. Most of all, living near to God, a man of prayer, of faith, of absolute devotion to his work, he was honored with that divine alliance which gives strength even to the weak, and makes the strong mighty in purpose and achievement.

The Congregationalist (Boston), Feb. 4.—Mr. Spurgeon was a Calvinist of the severer type. His intellectual range was narrow. He addressed mainly the lower middle classes, and his sympathies, so strong with them, did not interpret the intellectual condition of the upper classes, nor did he prosecute to any extent special work for the outcast and degraded. But his heart was larger than his creed, and his spiritual power was profound and abiding. His gospel was full of the true spirit of Christ. No man since Paul could say with more emphasis than could Mr. Spurgeon, "I believed, therefore did I speak."

The Churchman (Prot. Epis., New York), Feb. 6.—He was a Scriptural preacher, a textual preacher. He proved how potent is the language of the sacred book, how completely it serves for the guide and inspiration of human lives. There have been many preachers more learned than Spurgeon, many more original. The pulpits of America and England have recently sounded forth much that is gorgeous and convincing, and have echoed the best examples of the sermon from Chrysostom to Phillips Brooks, but this century has not heard a voice raised for Christ with so complete a mastery of Scripture, thought, and language as was exhibited by Spurgeon, who has left a precedent and an example as a man mighty in the Scriptures which no preacher, of whatsoever church or denomination, can afford to disregard.

Christian Register (Unitarian, Boston), Feb. 4.—Henry Ward Beecher was not only richer in imagination, more highly gifted with genius, but his progressive spirit constituted him a leader in theology, and in all of the reforms of his time. Either of these great preachers could always draw a crowd, but the audiences they habitually ministered to were very different. Mr. Spurgeon appealed little to thinking people; Mr. Beecher filled his church with them. Mr. Spurgeon had, however, what Mr. Beecher lacked—great power as an organizer. His college was his pet institution. He sent out a regiment of preachers, many of whom lighted their candle at his flame. His "John Plowman" talks and his little paper, the *Trowel*, were marked by common sense, apt and homely illustration, and proverbial wisdom, which made them immensely popular. Though so widely scattered, and even translated into other languages, his sermons are not likely to survive as any important addition to our body of pulpit literature. His force was in the pulpit: he attracted not posterity, but the ear of his time. Estimated by length of years, he died young; by what he accomplished as a preacher and organizer, he was a Methuselah.

THE CLERGY AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Living Church (Prot. Epis., Chicago), Feb. 6.—The Christian idea of social reform begins with the reformation of the individual. He must be made to see the innate turpitude and injustice of selfishness as at once a sin against God and man, whether he be a millionaire or a pauper. This is the essential characteristic, the bottom principle of Christian reform in sociology, and it presents a marked contrast with the dynamics of Socialism. It persuades, while the latter would force, men to be just. It seeks to effect radical changes in the individual in order to promote the welfare of society. Socialism, on the contrary, proposes to revolutionize society in order to promote the welfare of the individual. The antithesis

is very striking between the force of morals and morals of force. Christianity is in no danger of failing to be, what it has so often been, the conservator of all that is righteous in social economics, so long as it addresses its remedial power, fearlessly and persistently, to the extirpation of individual selfishness. Let the clergy put in their best work along that line. There is no reason why the clergy should decline to connect themselves with organizations for social reform which do not compromise Christian truth. They will often accomplish great good and repress much evil. They ought, however, to exercise a wise discrimination. No priest should ally himself with men whose constant refrain is the antagonism of the Church to the cause of social righteousness. They know better, because they know that Christ in their hearts is the propelling power of their enthusiasm for humanity. The clergy will also wisely exercise caution in committing themselves to untried and untriable panaceas. The social patent-medicine man is around, as loquacious as any of his kind. His theory is "sure cure" for all the ills the social body is heir to. In most cases it will be found that these remedies are "to be taken externally." They would reach moral diseases by cutaneous applications. Let us listen, but let us not embrace. We have "a more excellent way," and we had better spend our force in applying that to the hearts of men, each one laboring for the men whom he can reach in the place where God has put him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1891.

Engineering and Mining Journal (New York), Feb. 6.—According to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department the imports of merchandise into the United States in 1891 were valued at \$828,312,642, an increase of about \$5,000,000 over the value of imports for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1890. The value of the exports during the year was \$970,506,248, which is much in excess of any prior year. The value of the exports in 1890 was \$857,502,548, and in 1889, \$827,106,347. The increase in exports of domestic merchandise stated in the order of magnitude of value was principally in breadstuffs, raw cotton, copper and manufactures of copper, iron and steel, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton, and manufactures of cotton. There was a decrease in the exports of provisions, mineral oils, cattle, wood, and manufactures of wood. Thus it will be seen that the balance in trade in favor of our exports in 1891 was \$142,193,636. Our exports and imports of gold and silver during the last calendar year were as follows: Exports of gold, \$78,088,312; imports of gold, \$44,970,110; excess of exports of gold, \$34,118,202; exports of silver, \$27,196,937; imports of silver, \$18,192,750; excess of exports of silver, \$9,004,187; excess of exports of gold and silver combined, \$43,122,389. It will be remembered that the exports of gold during the first seven months of the year were unprecedentedly large, and only since August have the imports of gold exceeded the exports.

"ONE WHO KNEW HIM."

Saturday Review (London), Jan. 23.—The breath has scarcely left the body when "One Who Knew Him" takes pen and paper, in profoundest grief, and proceeds to earn a guinea by describing, with the greatest unction, trivial details as to the dead man's manner of existence, picked up, as the fruit of vulgar curiosity, at a few chance meetings. The less the acquaintance of the writer with his subject—and, generally speaking, it is evidently a good deal less—the more "chatty" and "readable" is the resulting article. If the poor man who was unfortunate enough to be "known" drank coffee after dinner, with or without sugar, there is material for an article. There is none among the living who can know that he will be exempt from this new and ter-

rible scourge when dead, there are many who must be sure that their friends will have to undergo this additional horror in their death. No matter who it be—prince, cardinal, politician, criminal, or nonentity—every one is fair game for the author of "Imaginary Conversations with the Dead; to which are added Notes on their Idiosyncrasies in the Payment of their Washing Bills." There is always "One Who Knew Him"—generally several more—who is ready to reel off an endless string of trivialities, imaginary or otherwise, as to his habits and manners, which, even if historically true, are the last things to be remembered or brought up against the dead. There would be no objection to these journalistic memoirs if they took the form of respectful tributes to the memory of those who have done something for the world or their fellow-men; but this is the very last shape they take. They are calculated to belittle their subjects, to reduce them to the standard of the narrowest life, of which the most remarkable incidents are the appetite for meals and the hour of going to bed.

A FIENDISH EXPERIMENT.—The vivisectionists are of two classes: the one (mostly French) who, as in the public inquiry on the subject, boldly affirm that the pain inflicted on dumb animals "never enters into their minds"; the other who, while regretting the pain, hold it of small consequence compared with the possible benefit that may result from it to humanity—that is, the other humanity. In a case where murder was lately committed in Paris by pouring molten lead into a drugged man's ear, it was sought to be established that the pain must have awakened him. To this end—and one supposes they will be justified by the No. 2 class—two doctors got a dog and experimented upon it in a similar fashion. "An eye-witness," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "describes its sufferings as passing description. It was so frantic with pain that it shook off the straps that fastened it down to the torture-table like rotten pack-thread." The names of these fiendish miscreants are not given, but, if the College of Surgeons in Paris takes no steps to discover them, we shall know what to think of the College of Surgeons in Paris.—*James Payn, in the Illustrated News of the World* (New York), Feb. 13.

INTERESTING JEWISH STATISTICS.—We have received the printed seventeenth annual report of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, the greatest [Jewish] charitable organization in the country, if not in the world. Its total receipts for the year ending Oct. 1, 1891, were \$773,477.96, and the disbursements show a deficit of \$254.68, due to the Treasurer Oct. 1, 1891. The message of the Executive Committee is in much more than one sense an intensely interesting document. Under the head of "Immigration" the committee give the following statistical table of new arrivals at New York during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891: 26,891 men, 16,393 women, 19,290 children; total, 62,594. Among these were: Austrians, 6,450; Danes, 291; Dutch, 9; English, 98; French, 19; Germans, 864; Roumanians, 874; Russians, 54,184; Swedes, 24; Turks, 13. The enormous amount of work accomplished by the Charities can be imagined when we say that the Employment Bureau has found employment during the year for four thousand persons!—*Jewish Voice* (St. Louis), Feb. 5.

ELECTRIC POWER FROM NIAGARA FOR BUFFALO.—The completion of the great tunnel in progress at Niagara Falls will not only mean the full development of that rather quiet town, but probably in far greater measure an impetus in all conceivable ways to the city of Buffalo, twenty-five miles distant. The *Scientific American* thinks that "light, heat, and motive power for streets, vehicles, works, shops, factories, stores, churches, and dwellings can be supplied from the dynamos at Niagara more

economically, probably, than by any other means." Primarily the change will be of an industrial nature; yet its ramifications will be felt throughout the industrial system of the land. In short, the great tunnel means a social revolution; and it may not be long coming, for the world appears to be moving at a faster pace socially as well as physically than it did in the earlier days, when science was less daring and the new forces just awakening into life were looked upon as diversions for experimentalists.—*Philadelphia Record*.

A GERMAN NAME.—The prospectus is issued of the Munich *Forstlich-naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift*, an organ for laboratories of forest-botany, forest-zoölogy, forest-chemistry, agriculture, and meteorology. The entire title will appear in every number.—*New York Evening Post*.

OBITUARY.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Harper's Weekly, Feb. 13.—There died in London last week one of the most distinguished and notable members of the medical profession this age has seen. Sir Morell Mackenzie, who was knighted four or five years ago on account of his services in prolonging the life of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who was afterward for a few brief months Emperor of Germany, had already achieved great fame in his profession some twenty years before he was called in that case. When Dr. Mackenzie died, he was not yet fifty-five years old, and yet he had been a pioneer in his specialty of the diseases of the throat. Twenty years ago there were two such men in Vienna, one in Berlin, and none in Paris, and Dr. Mackenzie was the only one in England. He was noted for the carefulness and thoroughness of his work. In 1863 he founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat in London, and about the same time received the Jacksonian prize from the Royal College of Surgeons for an essay on diseases of the larynx. In 1870 he published a book on "Growths of the Larynx." During these years he was certainly one of the busiest men in London. Although he had an immense private practice, he lectured to students on diseases of the throat, wrote monographs on diphtheria and hay fever, and prepared his great work, which is now the standard authority on "Diseases of the Nose and Throat." His fame was established and world-wide, and he had lived down the prejudice which the general practitioners of London had against him when he first set up as a specialist.

Dispatch from London, New York Sun, Feb. 7.—He charged enormous fees to the rich. He would not accept money from the poor. A touching story illustrating his kindness of heart is related in one of to-day's newspapers. Into one of the hospitals to which he gave a portion of his time each week was brought a wretched little working girl who had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. Sir Morell attended her day after day, but her case was hopeless, and she was finally sent to her home in an East End slum to die. She lingered on for two or three weeks, and all her thoughts and conversation were of the great physician who had tended her so carefully and treated her so kindly. As her final moments drew near she begged that some one would go to "her doctor," as she termed him, and bring him to her bedside. So importunate were her entreaties that a city missionary, who visited her daily, ventured to call on Sir Morell and tell him of the dying girl's request. "Can I do anything for her?" asked Dr. Mackenzie. "No," said the missionary, "she is past human aid, but your presence would give her untold comfort." "I'll go," said Dr. Mackenzie, and he put aside all other engagements, went five miles to an East End tenement house, sat down by the girl's bedside for an hour, suggested one or two simple alleviations, called her "my dear," and left her with two or three bank notes squeezed up in her hand.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Manning (Cardinal). Geo. D. M. Peixotto. *Menorah*, Feb., 4 pp. With portrait.
 Monarch (The Last American). James Raelf, Jr. *Arena*, Feb., 10 pp. A sketch of Dom Pedro II. of Brazil.
 Spencer (Herbert). William Henry Hudson. *Arena*, Feb., 12½ pp. A biographical sketch of the great philosopher.
 Strong (James), S.T.D., LL.D.—American Old Testament Scholars. The Rev. J. W. Mendenhall, D.D. *Old & New Test. Student*, Feb., 5 pp. With portrait.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Authors and Critics. Augustine Birrell, M.P. *New Review*, London, Jan., 9 pp. Leave bad and insignificant books alone that the time may be devoted to the real criticism of the few living, and many dead, classics.
 Drexel Institute (The), Philadelphia. Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D. *Engineering Magazine*, Feb., 6 pp. Address delivered at the dedication of the Institute.
 Fiction, The Danger of the Analytic Spirit in. Paul Bourget. *New Review*, London, Jan., 8 pp. It leaves no spontaneity in the characters, who see everything from the author's point of view.
 Homer, The Figures of. Miss Julia H. Caverno. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 21 pp. By "figures" here are meant the epithets, metaphors, and similes found in Homer's works.
 Literary Drama (The): A Reply. Henry Arthur Jones. *New Review*, London, Jan., 8 pp. A spirited criticism to H. D. Truell's article in the December number of the *New Review*.
 Rembrandt as Educator. H. C. Bierwirth. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 20 pp. Adds one more to the already numerous articles on the anonymous and hard-to-be-understood publication, "Rembrandt als Erzieher."
 Schools (Common)—Do They Educate? Editorial. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 4 pp. Proposes some radical changes.
 University Extension in the United States. Prof. E. J. James. *Our Day*, Feb., 7 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Congress, How a Bill Presented in, Becomes a Law. George Harold Walker. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 4½ pp. Gives in detail the process of law-making, with comments thereon.
 Cuba, Spain, and the United States. Rollo Ogden. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 4 pp. Argues that we could not get Cuba if we wanted to, and would not want to if we could.
 Danger Ahead. Robert S. Taylor. *Arena*, Feb., 11 pp. The "danger" is the gerrymander. The best way to avert it is by general ticket, with the right of cumulation.
 Election Frauds, the Greatest Danger of the Republic. President Harrison. *Our Day*, Feb., 3 pp.
 England in Egypt. I. Madame Adam. II. Edward Dicey, C.B. *New Review*, London, Jan., 10 pp.
 German Politics, The Present Position of. George Wheeler Hinman, Ph.D. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 4 pp.
 Republic and Monarchy. M. Ellinger. *Menorah*, Feb., 7 pp. Points out the superiority of a Republic over a Monarchy.
 Sub-Treasury Plan (The). C. C. Post. *Arena*, Feb., 11½ pp. Outlines the plan, and claims that it is the only way to set all the people to work, thus producing wealth and bringing gold and silver into the country as balances of trade.
 Quebec, The Approaching Election in the Province of. Editorial. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 6 pp. Discusses the questions of prerogative, and responsible government at issue in the recent disputes across the Border.

RELIGIOUS.

- Affliction, Lessons from. The Rev. F. H. Larkin. *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal, Feb., 8 pp.
 Alaska, The Moravian Mission in. The Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton. *Mag. of Christian Literature*, Feb., 6½ pp. The commencement, progress, and success of the mission described.
 Atonement (The). The Rev. Burt Estes Howard. *Arena*, Feb., 11 pp. The true atonement takes place not on Calvary but in our own heart. This is the true reconciliation.
 Compilation, The Evidence of. Prof. Henry P. Smith. *Old & New Test. Student*, Feb., 6 pp. Refers to the composition of the Old Testament books.
 Ecclesiastes, The Book of. Prof. F. B. Denio. *Old & New Test. Student*, Feb., 6 pp.
 Ethnic Religion in Its Relation to Christianity. Professor Gerhart. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 11 pp.
 Inspiration and Heresy. P. Cameron, B.C.L. *Arena*, Feb., 6½ pp. The Church should drop the spirit and practice of so-called trials for heresy, citations for opinions, and errors in theories, which are but feeble imitations of Rome, and bring her into ridicule.
 Jesus, Some of the "Hard Sayings" Imputed to. C. G. Howland. *Unitarian*, Feb., 6 pp.
 "Life in Himself": A Meditation on the Consciousness of Jesus Christ. Professor Tucker. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 9 pp. A sermon.
 Luke—Was He Inspired? The Rev. Professor Pollok, D.D. *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal, Feb., 5 pp.
 Maccabees, the First Book of, The Religious Ideas of. Prof. Frank C. Porter. *Old & New Test. Student*, Feb., 8 pp.
 Minnesota, Jesuit Aggression in the Public Schools of. *Our Day*, Feb., 7 pp. The report of the Minneapolis Union Ministers' Meeting.
 Sabbath (The). I. Its Divine Origin: The Rev. William Spiers, A.M. II. The First Sabbath. The Rev. E. Davies, D.D. *Preacher's Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp.
 Theology, Recent Evolution in. II. E. P. Powell. *Unitarian*, Feb., 2 pp.
 Theology (Scientific), The Duty of, to the Church of To-Day. Professor Pleiderer. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 13 pp.
 Unbelief (Current). Sir William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal, Feb., 8 pp. What most injures humanity is not infidelity but indifference.
 Woman's Word and Work. *Unitarian*, Boston, Feb., 2 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Cuneiform Inscriptions (the), The Discovery and Decipherment of. II. The Second Period of Assyro-Babylonian Excavations. Robert Francis Harper, Ph.D. *Old & New Test. Student*, Feb., 4 pp.
 Human Flight, Suggestions Towards. Hyland C. Kirk, M.E. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 15 pp. Illus. Lays down six principles, some of which must be involved in any flying apparatus.

Hypnotism: Its Relation to Psychical Research. B. O. Flower. *Arena*, Feb., 19 pp. We are on the threshold of a new realm of discovery which some day may mark another step in man's evolutionary progress.

Inter-Astral Communication. Camille Flammarion. *New Review*, London, Jan., 8 pp. The writer is hopeful that communication will be opened, but thinks we shall probably have to wait for some new discovery.

Mechanics (Applied), American Supremacy in. III. Coleman Sellers, E.D. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 15½ pp. Continued article.

Mining (American) in 1891. Albert Williams, Jr., E.M. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 9 pp. Deals chiefly with the mining of the precious metals.

Water-Supply, Gravity Systems of. George W. Rafter. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 15 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the water-supply systems of Rochester, Elmira, and Fredonia, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Wind (The) as a Factor in Geology. George P. Merrill. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 12 pp. Illus. Shows how important geologically is the wind as an abrading and transporting agent, noting some of its effects during the period of human history.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

College Students as Rumsellers. William Lloyd Garrison, Henry W. Putnam, *Our Day*, Feb., 6 pp. A severe condemnation of the "Dickey" or D. K. E. Society initiation, and of the open bars maintained by various Harvard Secret Societies.

Ethical Resources (Our). President Hyde. *Andover Rev.*, Feb., 9 pp. Forces at our disposal which we can bring to bear upon our boys and girls to help them become strong-souled men and noble-hearted women.

Health, Proposed National Board of. *Sanitarian*, Feb., 7 pp. Text of the Bill introduced in the United States Senate, Dec. 10, 1891, by Mr. Harris.

Highbinders. Frederic J. Masters. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 4 pp. The origin and workings of Chinese secret societies in California.

Intemperance, How It Has Been Successfully Combated. Duchess of Rutland. *New Review*, London, Jan., 13 pp. Treats of the labors of the National Temperance League, The Women's, and other Temperance Unions.

Jewish Side of the Question (The). Max Cohen. *Menorah*, Feb., 3 pp. Meets the suggestion that the Jews should disarm their persecutors by becoming Christians.

Jews in Russia (the), the Persecution of, The Real Cause of. E. S. Mashbir. *Menorah*, Feb., 9 pp. Ascribes it to jealousy of Jewish superiority.

Railroad Problem (The). Lionel A. Sheldon. *Arena*, Feb., 10 pp. Present conditions are unsatisfactory all around. The evil is the high rates of transportation. The remedy must be found either in general consolidation or in Government control.

Red Men (the), Rights and Wrongs of. *Our Day*, Feb., 5 pp. Platform of the Ninth Annual Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indians.

Sanitation in the United States, The Status of. Harry Kent Bell, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Feb., 18 pp. A compilation of facts on the subject from official reports and other sources.

Sewage, The Utilization of. Alfred Carpenter, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Feb., 8 pp. A paper read at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, 1891.

Societies (Women's) What Next in? Margaret W. Noble. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 2 pp. Women's organizations have been uniformly elevating in character; but their highest goal will be reached when the prefatory "woman's" is discarded.

Solidarity (The) of the Race. Henry Wood. *Arena*, Feb., 9 pp.

Strawberry Hill. Eugene L. Didier. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 10 pp. Illustrated.

A picture of English Social Life in the Eighteenth Century.

Woman's Congress (The). Isabel Howard. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 3 pp. Notes on the Convention at Grand Rapids, October, 1891.

Women, Opportunities for, in Washington, D. C. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 14 pp.

How a woman may profitably spend her leisure hours in the Capital.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Engineer (an) Who is? Oberlin Smith. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp. The term should be confined to those who practice in that "profession which dominates the civilization and progress of the world."

Engineering (Government) Defended. Lieut.-Colonel W. R. King, U. S. E. C. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 12½ pp.

Equity Jurisdiction as Applied to Crimes and Misdemeanors. Richard C. McMurtrie. *Amer. Law Register and Rev.*, Jan., 16 pp.

Gold Fields of South Africa (The). I. Gustave Hallé, Asso. Mem. Inst. C. E. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 14 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

"Merry England." Duke of Marlborough. *New Review*, London, Jan., 17 pp. Admits that there was a Merry England across the Atlantic in the days of "Good Queen Bess," but appears to place the real Merry England in the future in the United States.

Mortgages Executed Under Powers to Sell Land and Pay Debts. Daniel W. Howe. *Amer. Law Register and Rev.*, Jan., 9 pp.

Norwegian Bear, A Bang at a. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 2 pp. Illus. by O. W. Simons.

Palestine About the Year 1400 B.C., According to New Sources. *Mag. of Christian Literature*, Feb., 3½ pp. Lecture of Dr. H. Zimmer, of the University of Halle. Condensed translation by Prof. Schodde.

Parker's (Theodore) Grave in Florence. *Unitarian*, Feb., 2 pp.

Parmenter John's Protege. A Story. Walter Blackburn Hart. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Feb., 5 pp.

Railroad Accidents, A Year of. H. G. Prout, Editor of the "Railroad Gazette." *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 13 pp. Presents statistics of the accidents for 1891; comments upon them.

Railroad-Building, The Decline in. Thomas L. Greene. *Engineering Magazine*, Feb., 7 pp.

Rome, The Pageant at, in the Year 17 B.C. Rodolfo Lanciani. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 8 pp. Tells of the Games, Religious Celebrations, etc.

Saddle and Sentiment (continued). Wenona Gilman. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 12 pp. Illus. by Hy. S. Watson.

San Francisco, Pioneer Days in. John W. Palmer. *Century*, Feb., 20 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Ships (Our) on the Lakes and Seas. Samuel A. Wood. *Chautauquan*, Feb., 3½ pp. Our merchant marine, including inland and coastwise vessels, is second only to that of Great Britain.

Smelt Fishing, Winter. Clayton J. Kinsley. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 2 pp.

St. Bernard Kennels of America (The). Edwin M. Morris. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 4 pp. Illus. by R. Moore and S. S. Dustin.

Success, The Secret of. Richard S. Storrs, D.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 2 pp.

Training. Malcolm W. Ford. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 3 pp. On Athletic Training.

Volga (the). A Journey on. Isabel F. Hapgood. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 10 pp.

- War (the). A Country Boy's Recollections of. Albert D. Smith. *New England Mag.* Feb., 8 pp.
- Washington, Original Portraits of, Including Hitherto Unpublished Portraits of General and Mrs. Washington and Nelly Custis. Charles Henry Hart. *Century*, Feb., 6 pp. Illus.
- Wendell Phillips, Some Letters of to Lydia Maria Child. *New England Mag.* Feb. 5. With illustrations.
- Witchcraft (Salem) Stories of. Winfield S. Nevins. *New England Mag.* Feb., 13 pp.
- Witch of Shawshine (A), A Story. A. E. Brown. *New England Mag.* Feb., 3 pp.
- Worcester, The Churches of. C. M. Lamson. *New England Mag.*, Feb., 24 pp. Illus.
- Yale, Harry's Career at. Continued. John Seymour Wood. *Outing*, Feb., 6 pp. Illus. by H. S. Watson.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Goethe's Grandson. J. Schwabe. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Dec., 8 pp. A sketch of Wolfgang Goethe.
- Russia, A Financier of the 17th Century in. Prof. A. Bruckner. *Russische Rev.* St. Petersburg, Oct.-Dec., 42 pp. A biographical sketch of the exiled Servian Jurij Krisanitsch and of his political and financial writings.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Auerbach and Heine. Anton Bettelheim. *Nation*, Berlin, Jan. Reminiscences and gossip.
- Education (The Higher). P. W. Forchammer. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Dec., 8 pp. Discusses the causes of Retrogression of the Higher Education.
- Fontane Theodor: "Irretrievable." Paul Schleuther. *Die Nation*, Berlin, Jan., 1 p. A criticism of Fontane's latest romance.
- Humanity, The Elite of. J. V. Wedmann. *Nation*, Berlin, Jan., 3 pp. Takes for its subject Paul Radiot's modern epic, *L'Elite*.
- Munich Exhibition (The Third), Painting at. H. A. Lier. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Dec., 11 pp.
- Tolstoi (Count Leo). Fritz Lemmermayer. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Dec., 13 pp. Based on a letter from the dying Turgenief in which he besought Tolstoi to return to pure literature as his true vocation.
- University Life, Scenes from. I. A Student Performance. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, Jan., 7 pp.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Angling Sketches. Andrew Lang. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$2.25.
- Art, History of, in Persia, Phrygia, Lydia, Cana, and Lycia. Georges Perrot and Charles Chipiez. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 2 vols., imp. 8vo, 500 illustrations. Cloth, \$14.50; half levant morocco, \$22.50.
- Christianity and Infallibility, Both or Neither. The Rev. Daniel Lyons. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Communion (the Holy), The Doctrine of the Church of England on. Restated as a Guide for the Present Time. The Rev. Frederick Meyrick, M.A. Preface by the Rt. Rev. Edward Harold Browne, D.D., Late Lord Bishop of Winchester. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Eagle's Nest (The). Ten Lectures on the Relation of Natural Science to Art. John Ruskin, LL.D. Charles E. Merrill & Co. Brantwood edition. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Grammar (English) for the Higher Grades in Grammar Schools. Adapted from "Essentials of English Grammar" by Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale University. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, 80c.
- History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh; Ph. D., Gottingen, etc. Vol. III. 1647-1649. With eight maps and index to the complete work. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$9.00.
- Immortality, The Natural History of. The Rev. J. W. Reynolds, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.
- Lamas (the), The Land of. Travels in Tibet. W. W. Rockhill. Century Co. Illus., \$3.50.
- Life, The Symmetry of. An Address to Young Men. The Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co. Paper, 25c.
- Mount Atlas, The Brethren of. Being the First Part of an African Theosophical Story. Hugh E. M. Stutfield. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- New Mexico, The Story of. Horatio O. Ladd, A.M. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Not All In Vain. Ada Cambridge. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Parkertown Delegate (The). Grace Livingston. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, 50c.
- Preludes and Studies. Musical Themes of the Day. W. J. Henderson. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Religious Belief, The Place of Authority in Matters of. Vincent Henry Stanton, D.D. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.
- Shakespeare's Heroines, Girlhood of. Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke. A. C. Armstrong & Son. New Edition. 5 vols. Illus. Cloth, \$5.00.
- Siberia and the Exile System. George Kennan. Century Co. 2 vols. Illus. \$6.00.
- Squatter (The Kidnapped) and Other Australian Tales. Andrew Robertson. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.
- Streets and Slums: A Study in Local Municipal Geography. F. J. Brown. Cushings & Co., Baltimore. Paper, 35c.
- Tabernacle Pulpit (the), From the Usher's Desk to; The Life and Labors of Pastor C. H. Spurgeon. The Rev. Robert Shindler. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 12mo. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.
- Trials, Skill in: Containing a Variety of Civil and Criminal Cases Won by the Art of the Advocate; with Some of the Skill of Webster, Choate, Beach, Butler, and Others. J. W. Donovan. Williamson Law-Book Co., Rochester. Sheep, \$1.00.
- Truth (The Exact). "Pansy" (Mrs. J. R. Alden). D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, 50c.
- Vermont. A Study of Independence. Rowland E. Robinson. Vol. 14 of American Commonwealths. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.25.
- Women of the World; With a Search-Light of Enigmas. Compiled by Mrs. Althea Lowber Graig. Cushings & Co., Baltimore. Cloth, \$1.00.

Current Events.

Wednesday, February 3.

In the Senate, the Public Printing Bill is discussed; Mr. Kyle speaks on the divorce laws.....In the House, discussion of the rules continues.....An outbreak of convicts on Deer Island, Boston Harbor, is quelled with difficulty by the police.....Governor Abbott reappoints Chief Justice Beasley, and names Senator Werts to succeed Judge Knapp, on the Supreme Court Bench of New Jersey.....At Albany, the Assembly Committee on Codes grants a hearing on the Bill to amend the law relating to the appearance of children on the stage.....Negotiations giving control of the Poughkeepsie Bridge to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are closed.....Seven mail pouches, West-bound, are stolen from the wagons while crossing Hoboken Ferry.....The Republican State Executive Committee is called to meet in New York City on the 13th inst.

It is stated that Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland will adopt defensive measures against the new French tariff.....Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished English physician, dies.

Thursday, February 4.

In the Senate, the New York Bridge Bills are unfavorably reported by the committee.....The House adopts the new rules.....Governor Flower commutes to imprisonment for life the death sentence of Nicola Trezza, murderer.....Many railroads, East and West, are blockaded with freight.....In Westchester County, three men are held in \$5,000 bail for the kidnapping of Ward Waterbury.....In New York City, the Chamber of Commerce appoints a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Russian famine sufferers.....The draft of a new Bill to reorganize the Street-Cleaning Department is presented by a committee of citizens to Mayor Grant for his approval.....Russell Sage, Jr., dies.

In Paris, a Yellow Book is issued containing the correspondence between Minister Ribot and the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington concerning the admission of French sugars into the United States.....Holland offers to buy a Portuguese possession in the Malay Archipelago.....A French expedition has routed the native forces in the French Soudan.

Friday, February 5.

The Senate not in session.....The House passes the Census Deficiency Bill.....The proclamation of the President announcing reciprocity arrangements with the British West Indies is made public.....A Bill is introduced in the New York Senate providing for the construction of bridges across the East and the Harlem Rivers.....The demands of the Union Pacific employees are denied.....The steamer *Venezuela*, of the Red D Line, goes ashore on Brigantine Shoals in a snow squall; the passengers are brought to New York.....In New York City, Mrs. Tripp, who had hypnotized her husband so that he obeyed her slightest command, is taken to the insane ward of Bellevue Hospital.

In Santiago de Chili, Minister Egan's house is still guarded by the police; the sentences of the assailants of the *Baltimore's* men are made more severe.....Emperor William personally urges large German manufacturers to send exhibits to the Chicago World's Fair.

Saturday, February 6.

The Senate not in session.....In the House, eulogies are pronounced on Representative Lee.....The steamer *Polynesian*, of the Allan Line, goes ashore near Cape Henry.....The will of John C. Crerar, the Chicago millionaire, who left a large fund for founding a library, is sustained.....The Postmaster-General issues an order increasing the number of money-order offices.....In New York City, many explosive matches were found scattered among bales of cotton about to be loaded into a transatlantic steamship.....A commission finds the insane quarters on Hart's Island in a deplorable condition.....Annual dinner of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

Pietro Carvalho, Portuguese Administrator-General of Customs, is dismissed.....News is received of the loss of the Greek steamer *Embrosicos* on the coast of one of the Scilly Islands.....The work of unloading the cargo of the wrecked steamer *Eider* continues; it is now hoped to save the vessel.

Sunday, February 7.

Secretary Blaine announces in a letter to Chairman Clarkson that his name will not come before the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.....The report of the Immigration Commission which was sent to Europe last Summer, is made public.....William McClelland, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, dies at Harrisburg.....The annual report of President Eliot, of Harvard, is made public.....In New York City, the Hotel Royal is destroyed by fire, at 3 o'clock A.M., resulting in great loss of life.

A Congress of French labor exchanges agrees to Federation.....Count de Launay, Italian Ambassador at Berlin, dies.

Monday, February 8.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart makes a statement regarding his position in the Idaho Senatorship contest; the President sends in the name of E. C. O'Brien, of New York, to succeed W. W. Bates as Commissioner of Navigation.....In the House, it is decided that the Committee on Appropriations shall conduct the World's Fair investigation.....Governor Boyd assumes the office of Governor of Nebraska, General Thayer retiring in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court.....McElvaine, murderer, is executed at Sing Sing.....In New York City, the annual report of the Museum of Art shows a deficit of \$7,375.84; the need of a larger appropriation is strenuously urged.....William H. Beers resigns the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company, but is retained as "adviser" at \$37,500 a year.....The American Fine Art Society has a dinner at Carnegie Music Hall.

The conciliation party defeat the Radicals in the Argentine elections.....A St. Petersburg dispatch says there is great improvement in the famine situation.....Joseph Chamberlain is formally chosen to succeed Lord Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire) as Parliamentary leader of the Liberal-Unionists.

Tuesday, February 9.

In the Senate, the Finance Committee reports unfavorably three Free Coinage Bills.....In the House, a number of Bills are introduced and reported.....The three Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners arrive in Washington.....The President gives the final official reception for the season.....At Albany, the Democratic Legislative caucus names James F. Crooker, for many years Superintendent of Schools at Buffalo, to succeed Judge Draper as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Bishop Doane is the choice of both caucuses for Regent of the University.....A Bill abolishing the Aqueeduct Commission is introduced in both Houses of the Legislature.....Canal appropriations aggregating upwards of \$2,100,000 pass the Assembly.....Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, asks the people of that State to meet at Hartford on Washington's Birthday, to raise money for the World's Fair.....In New York City, seventeen bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Hotel Royal.....Tenth annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society.....Annual dinners of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York and the Yale Alumni of Long Island.

The British Parliament is reopened with the reading of the Queen's speech.....The Norwegian Storting is opened with a speech from the Throne.....Mr. Spurgeon's body is viewed at his church by 50,000 people.

VALUE OF PROPERTY INCREASING Very Fast in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

PRICES OF LOTS IN THE SIOUX FALLS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S ADDITION TO BE INCREASED FROM TWO TO FOUR TIMES WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

Two large factories already in operation, and another to employ SEVERAL HUNDRED HANDS to start very soon. The city has now about 15,000 inhabitants, and sure to have 100,000 in the next few years. Five railroads now centre there; others contemplated. IT IS THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH DAKOTA, AND WILL NO DOUBT BE THE NEXT LARGE CITY OF THE WEST.

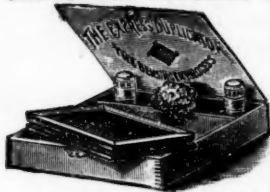
Lots can now be purchased at a low figure on this addition. There will probably not be such a chance as this for a long time to make so profitable an investment. No installment business. Capitalists or parties having \$100 and upward to invest will find it to their advantage to investigate this matter. Investors have made as high as eight times their original investment in three years.

References—Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Johnson, Cashier Union National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Maps and illustrated books on application.

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